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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1804.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Paſtoral letter of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, as adopted at their ſitting in May laſt, and extracted from their minutes.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,

UNITED to you in the bonds of love, and of Chriſt, we feel all the conſtraint of the ties which bind us to you as one body in our common Lord. Aſſembled, by the good providence of God, in the ſupreme judicatory of the church, we feel the duty impoſed upon us, as the guardians of the peace, order and purity of the body of Chriſt, of addreſſing you on the great ſubject of our common ſalvation.

Dear brethren, we ſtill have cauſe of mutual congratulation and joy on account of the increaſing proſperity of Zion in theſe lands, which not long ſince were ſo dry and barren. They are, in many places, watered with the abundant dews of Heaven; and righteouſneſs has run down the ſtreets of our Jeruſalem like a mighty ſtream. God has appeared to revive his cauſe in the midſt of the years of great declenſion, and, in the midſt of deſerved wrath, he has remembered mercy. In many parts of our church, God has poured out a ſpirit of prayer upon his people, and has been graciouſly pleaſed to anſwer their prayers by a copious effuſion of his bleſſed ſpirit. The boldneſs of infidelity and the profligacy of impiety have been greatly repreſſed; and though here and there we ſtill behold its violent ſtruggles exerted againſt the Saviour, they appear to be only the convulſive ſtruggles of deſpair. The truths of revelation are gradually acquiring a decided aſcendency in all parts of our land; and in many, they are daily coming home to the hearts of men with uncommon evidence and power.

For more particular information on theſe ſubjects, we refer you, brethren, to that ſummary of the ſtate of religion within the bounds of the General Aſſembly, which accompanies this letter. You will there perceive, however, that, amidſt ſo many ſubjects of gratitude and praiſe to Almighty God, for the riches of his grace diſplayed in the revivals of the ſpirit of religion, in various portions of our church, we have alſo ſome cauſes of deep affliction and regret mingled with them. Human frailty is apt to mar and diſfigure, in ſome degree, whatever it touches; and the great adverſary of ſouls and of Chriſt, taking advantage of the paſſions of convinced ſinners, of the hypocriſy of deceivers, and of the imperfections even of the beſt of men, ſets himſelf often too effectually to tarniſh the beauty and glory of the work of God.

An unhappy ſeparation of five, who had formerly appeared to be zealous and ſucceſsful miniſters of Jeſus Chriſt, in union with the ſynod of Kentucky, has given no ſmall occaſion of grief to the churches. Too great an ardor of ſpirit for what they conceived to be the truth, and, perhaps, too great heat concerning the meaning and importance of words, have created a diviſion, which chriſtian charity ſhould exert all its powers to heal. We beſeech you, brethren, yet receive one another in the ſpirit of love and forbearance. Remember how diviſions and conteſts between men engaged in the ſame glorious cauſe will wound the hearts of ſincere chriſtians, and diſtract the minds of the weak; remember how apt they are to embitter the meek ſpirit of the goſpel, and to quench the zeal of genuine piety, in the unholy paſſions of ſtrife and contention; remember, we intreat you, for the love of Chriſt, how the adverſary will blaſpheme and rejoice, and the Redeemer be wounded in the houſe of his friends. Brethren reunite your hearts and your labours in this great and bleſſed work, and let it not its progreſs be arreſted, or its glory impaired, by the baneful influence of our diviſions. Meet together for the purpoſe of conciliation, uſing the counſels and aid of the committee which ſend you, to endeavour to repair ſo undeſirable and dangerous a breach in the walls of our Zion. If you love the Lord, if you love and pray for the peace of Jeruſalem, will you not ſacrifice much to theſe objects, ſo dear to every real chriſtian?

With not leſs regret have we heard of certain extravagancies in the exerciſes and agitations of many perſons, who in this work, otherwiſe ſo deſirable, have once been the ſubjects of ſtrong religious impreſſions. That the ſudden blaze of divine truth upon a mind hitherto covered with thick darkneſs; that a deep conviction of guilt, and ſenſe of the wrath of God againſt an offending worm of duſt; eſpecially, when theſe apprehenſions are raiſed to the higheſt pitch by the power of ſympathy, and the panic excited by the emotions of a vaſt aſſembly, ſhould often produce ſtrong bodily affections, is not ſurpriſing to thoſe who are acquainted with the human œconomy. That the tranſports of a mind ſuddenly brought out of darkneſs into God's marvellous light, ſuddenly raiſed from the borders of deſpair to the exſtacies of religious hope and joy, ſhould be accompanied with a ſimilar influence on the nervous ſyſtem, is not incredible.

The preceding are not pretended to be aſſigned as the certain or the ſole reaſons of many extraordinary appearances in ſome of our ſouthern churches. It is ſufficient to anſwer the views of the aſſembly, to ſhew that ſuch cauſes are adequate to the production of the higheſt effects of this kind, in order to preſerve them from the unjuſt imputation of a fanatical or demoniacal influence. But, when bodily agitations, which, in moſt inſtances, diſturb the ſerious, ſober, and rational exerciſes of the mind, inſtead of being ſoothed and reſtrained within the bounds of decency, are encouraged, and excited by thoſe who lead the worſhip, and ſome who join in it, they very eaſily run into exceſſes highly reproachful to religion. When they go into antic geſtures, ridiculous contortions, to movements of apparent levity, and contrary to propriety and religious order, and which reſemble the effects of delirium, or of a ſpirit very different from the ſpirit of the goſpel, theſe are the evidences of a wild enthuſiaſm, whoſe extravagancies are infinitely various and unaccountable. When each perſon has a pſalm, a prayer, a triumphant exultation, in the public worſhip of God, is not this the very evil which once took place in the Corinthian church, which the apoſtle ſeverely reproves, ſaying, *God is not a God of confuſion, but of order!* In genuine and rational religion, however high and fervent may be its affections, *the ſpirit of the prophets are ſubject to the prophets.* And if ſo, ſurely this power is ſtill more neceſſary for the ſake of order in every ordinary chriſtian.

We ſtrongly bear our teſtimony againſt thoſe perſons who pretend to immediate impulſes, and revelations from heaven, thoſe divine communications which were given only to the prophets and apoſtles, who were appointed by God to reveal to mankind the way of eternal life. When men preſume that the Holy Spirit, contrary to the eſtabliſhed order of Providence, interferes by particular impulſe to direct them in all the common affairs of life; when they deem themſelves to be impelled by him to particular acts or particular religious exerciſes, contrary to the eſtabliſhed order of the goſpel, and the obvious duties of the moment; when, finally they pretend to miraculous powers, or prophetic influences, and the foretelling of future events; all theſe are evidences of a wild enthuſiaſtic ſpirit, and tend, eventually, to deſtroy the authority of the word of God, as the ſole rule of faith and practice. Eccleſiaſtical hiſtory furniſhes us with many examples of ſuch enthuſiaſtic impulſes, following great revivals of religion, which have ever been ſtrongly and uniformly condemned by the voice of the whole church, as in the caſe of the French prophets, the fanatics of Munſter, and we may add, the fanatical Jews who ſprung up in ſuch numbers, and perſevered with ſuch obſtinacy, even while the diſaſters of their city and their temple were daily refuting their predictions. And it will be a ſubject of ſincere lamentation to us, if any miniſters in our communion ſhould unhappily be found to encourage ſuch great evils, but we hope better things of you, though we thus ſpeak.

Dear brethren, and fellow labourors in the goſpel of our common Lord, ſtudy to prevent exceſſes ſo diſhonourable and contrary to the beautiful order of the Church of Chriſt, or zealouſly endeavour to repreſs them, wherever they begin to appear. In a great and general inflamation of the human mind, we ought not to be aſtoniſhed if theſe fervors, operating ſometimes on weakneſs, ſometimes on an enthuſiaſtic temperament, ſhould impel a few men to very conſiderable errors and exceſſes. Such have happened in every revival of religion, and even in every great political commotion; and ſuch eſpecially happened in various inſtances, in the memorable and glorious reformation of the Chriſtian Church from the ſpiritual thraldom and the errors of Popery. —By common concert and counſel endeavour to reſtrain every irregularity in the worſhip of God at its very commencement. Diſorders of an enthuſiaſtic ſpirit may often be checked in the beginning with facility, which, when ſuffered to progreſs, come at length to overleap all the barriers of authority, and burſt through all the bounds of order and of decency. Solemnly bear in mind, brethren, how much the great Head of the church has committed his glory, and the glory of his holy cauſe in the world, to your activity and your faithfulneſs, to your *prudence* as well as your zeal.

And now, fellow chriſtians, of every order and condition in life, we entreat you earneſtly to co-operate with the public ſervants of Chriſt in promoting the glory and extenſion of the Redeemer's kingdom. Faithfully improve the precious ſeaſon of divine grace which God is now beſtowing on his churches.

By your prayers, draw down the bleſſing of heaven on your families, on the church, on your country, on the world. God will appear for his people with a great ſalvation; but for all theſe things will He be enquired of by the houſe of Iſrael to do it for them. Let your prayers for the proſperity of Zion continually aſcend in ſecret to the throne of grace. Promote and encourage aſſemblies for ſocial prayer. *For Jeruſalem's ſake reſt not, and for Zion's ſake hold not your peace.* Whenever God has appeared in any ſignal diſplay of his mercy to the church, he has uſually, in the firſt place, *poured out on the houſe of David, and the inhabitants of Jeruſalem, a ſpirit of grace and ſupplication.* That we may continue to wait at his foot-ſtool, he condeſcends to beſtow his ſpecial and extraordinary grace in anſwer to the prayers which he himſelf has inſpired.

Parents, train up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Your houſes ſhould be temples of the living God, in which ſhould aſcend to his mercy-ſeat the continual incenſe of your daily ſacrifices.—Pious parents can moſt effectually preach to the hearts of their children by their affectionate precepts, and their holy example.—*Your* inſtructions will beſt prepare them to receive benefit from the public ordinances of religion. And oh! can you ſee theſe deareſt portions of yourſelves ready to periſh, without earneſtly reaching forth a hand to pluck them as brands from the burning!

Children, obey your parents in the Lord. You are the future hope of the church and of the world. Your early piety will be your glory and your happineſs. And remember that ſhortly the glory of your Creator and Redeemer, in the world, will reſt with you.

Beloved brethren! Chriſtians of every claſs, *Be ye ſtedfaſt and immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.* Adorn the doctrine of God your Saviour by the purity, the ſimplicity, and ſanctity of your lives, that the enemies of the croſs may have no occaſion to blaſpheme the maſter by whoſe name you are called. Let God witneſs the humility of you ſpirit, the ſincerity and fervor of your devotion. Let the world witneſs your miniſterial charity and love, *that others ſeeing your good works, may glorify your Father in Heaven.* We pray, dear brethren, that God may ever have you in his holy keeping. *And now to him that is able to keep you from falling, and to preſent you faultleſs before the throne of his glory, with exceeding joy; to the only wiſe God our Saviour, be glory, majeſty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.* Jude 24, 25.

Summary of the ſtate of religion within the bounds of the general aſſembly. Referred to in the above.

Although every ſincere Chriſtian muſt lament that inattention to the ordinances of religion, and the ſmall impreſſion which its ſacred truths make on the hearts of men, which are viſible in many and extenſive portions of our country; yet, the aſſembly have heard, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, of the prevalence and increaſing influence of vital and practical godlineſs throughout the greater part of the preſbyteries which compoſe our body. Within theſe wide diſtricts, towards the ſouth and weſt, from which the laſt aſſembly heard, with ſo much pleaſure, the glad tidings of the great ſalvation manifeſted there, the power of religion appears ſtill to prevail, with little abatement. And although, through the ſubtlety of the adverſary of ſouls, and the influence of human frailty, ſome errors, extravagancies, and inſtances of reproachful behaviour, have taken place, which the aſſembly do ſincerely regret, and moſt unequivocally diſapprove and condemn; yet are they happy to learn, and it is a ſacred duty, which they owe to the churches, to announce, that, notwithſtanding the malignity with which the enemies of religion have ſtudied to miſrepreſent, and rejoice to exaggerate theſe undeſirable events, they are chiefly confined to one diſtrict of no great extent; and they are certainly very rare, conſidering the immenſe region, through which this work has prevailed, and the vaſt variety of characters who have been its ſubjects.

The aſſembly moreover have the unſpeakable ſatisfaction to announce, that the extraordinary influences of the Divine Spirit have, ſince the laſt year, been ſpread over new and very extenſive countries, ſtill farther to the ſouth and weſt. To the northweſt and north, from the river Ohio to the Lakes, a vaſt region, which, a few years ago, was an uninhabited wilderneſs, new churches are forming with aſtoniſhing rapidity; and the Spirit of God ſeems to be remarkably poured out, and to accompany the word and ordinances of the goſpel, with the moſt ſolemn and affecting impreſſions.

The ſame ſpirit appears to prevail through a large portion of the ſynod of New-York and New Jerſey, and the ſynod of Albany. Its effects though, more ſilent, ſeem to be not leſs deep, nor conſoling to the friends of true religion. Sinners are convinced, and ſincere believers comforted and eſtabliſhed in the faith and hope of the goſpel. Trophies are continually raiſed to the grace of the Redeemer; and numbers are almoſt daily added to the church, of ſuch, we truſt, as ſhall be ſaved. In the churches in which theſe extraordinary influences of the Divine Spirit are not ſo conſpicuous, the power, and the ſalutary effects of the ordinances of the goſpel, ſeem, notwithſtanding, to be viſibly progreſſing. That inattention to the things of religion; that neglect of its inſtitutions; that tendency to infidelity, or to ſcepticiſm in principle, and to diſſoluteneſs of manners, which, a few years ſince, the truly pious had ſo much reaſon to deplore, are, in moſt places, evidently arreſted; and the tide of public ſentiment is happily begun to flow in a contrary direction.—Places of divine worſhip are, in general, more frequented; the inſtitutions of religion are held in higher honour, and attended with greater ſolemnity and apparent devotion. The like agreeable tidings have been received from our aſſociated brethren of the eaſtern churches, who are dwelling together in peace, and in the unity and faith of the bleſſed goſpel.

The aſſembly have likewiſe heard, with uncommon ſatisfaction, of the increaſing number of ſocieties for the purpoſes of prayer, and for the promotion of piety and good morals. It is the ordinary courſe of divine providence, that, when God deſigns to pour out his ſpirit in a remarkable manner on his churches, and to increaſe and extend the influence of true religion, he at firſt awakens among his own people a ſpirit of prayer, and of fervent ſupplication at the throne of grace, for this bleſſing. And the aſſembly do earneſtly recommend it to all who love the appearing of the great God, even our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, to meet often together; *to ſtir one another up to love and good works*, and to wreſtle in prayer with God, like the ſaints of old, for the proſperity of Zion, *till the righteouſneſs thereof go forth as brightneſs, and the ſalvation thereof as a lamp that burneth.*

It is, moreover, no ſmall ground of conſolation, to obſerve the pious diſpoſition manifeſted, and the increaſing efforts which are made, more effectually to extend the knowledge of the way of ſalvation to the unhappy and enſlaved blacks in our country; and to ſend the ineſtimable bleſſings of the goſpel, along with the improvements of civilization, to the heathen and ſavage tribes in our vicinity; to ſave theſe wretched people from utter extermination; and to raiſe up from the remnants of ſo many deſtructive wars, the ſeeds of future and great nations, who ſhall enlarge the kingdom of the Redeemer. The reports of the aſſembly's miſſionaries in the Cherokee and Catawba nations have rendered the proſpect of introducing among them letters and civilization, the arts of peace, and the precious lights of the goſpel, more promiſing than at any period they have ever been.

Finally, the aſſembly, rejoicing themſelves in the grace of the Great Head of the Church, have again the happineſs to offer to the churches under their care, increaſing cauſe of thankſgiving and praiſe to the God of all mercy and truth. And they entreat the co-operation of their prayers, and their charity, for the promotion of the Redeemer's glory, and the ſalvation of precious and immortal ſouls. And now to God Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, who hath given us this reaſon to rejoice, be glory and honour, world without end. Amen.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, July 5.

To the American miniſters and agents England does not feel herſelf much indebted in the preſent conteſt. Mr. Jefferſon extols "the enlightened government of France;" Mr. Livingſton far outruns his brother Ambaſſadors at Paris in abuſing Mr. Drake our Miniſter at Munich; and Mr. Paine attempts to diſarm the Britiſh people, at the moment when an invaſion is threatened by telling them the French will not plunder, which is a groſs and impudent falſehood!

Private accounts from Malta ſay: Oſman Bey governs Egypt, which is entirely in his poſſeſſion, except Alexandria and Aboukir caſtle. Ali Pacha with a party of Turks were cut off on their march to Cairo. Treachery and maſſacres are the order of the day in that devoted country. Malta is now in a ſtate fit to repel the united efforts of all the enemies of England.

The Ruſſian fleet had not ſailed from Cronſtadt on the 6th ult. a week after the day ſtated to have been appointed for its ſailing.

July 6.

The departure of General Hedouville, the French miniſter, from Peterſburgh, which has been frequently reported upon authority of private letters, is poſitively ſtated in a German paper received yeſterday. He left the Ruſſian Court on the 8th ult. and arrived at Berlin on the 26th, the date of the laſt letters from that place. The departure of this miniſter is no ſlight addition to the ſymptoms of a growing indiſpoſition between the Emperor Alexander

and the perſon, whom in his official note he ſtyles the Firſt Conſul.

Private letters from Spain have come to hand, which ſtate, that about four millions ſterling in ſpecie have recently arrived from South America, and been depoſited in the Spaniſh treaſury.

We are ſorry to ſtate, that accounts have been received from Ireland of a very ſerious affray, originating in a religious difference having lately taken place at Belturbut in the county of Caven, between ſome volunteers of that place and a party of militia. The combatants were armed on both ſides, and many were deſperately wounded with the bayonet, of whom ſeveral are ſtated to have died ſince of their wounds.

Some letters from Paris ſtate, that the ſentence of death pronounced on Georges will not be executed, in corroboration of which the following particulars are ſaid to be authentic: "One of his judges waited on the priſoner by ſuperior command, and addreſſed him as follows: "I have not the honour to be known to you, Sir; but I come to preſent you this paper to ſign, to obtain you your liberty."—"But I know you very well," replied Georges; "you are M. Guime, one of the moſt moderate judges, whom I have remarked as ſuch. I know you have formerly been a member of the Parliament of Paris, and Commandant of Corſica. I like you very well, but your propoſal I diſlike. I belong to England, and ſo I ſhall not crave pardon: if the Emperor chooſes to do it, let me be exchanged for ſome French priſoners." Georges's advocate is ſaid to have undertaken to preſent a petition upon this ſubject to the Emperor, to obtain his exchange for ſome French officer of diſtinction, detained as a priſoner of war in England. The following anecdote proves farther the firmneſs of this extraordinary man's character: A few days after his condemnation, he gave a French crown to one of the turnkeys, to fetch him a bottle of good wine, deſiring him to keep the reſt for his trouble. The fellow was impudent enough to bring the worſt wine that could be procured. "Nay," ſays Georges, opening the bottle, "this wine is not worth a ſous."—"Good enough, replied the turnkey, for ſuch a robber as you are; in a few days the guillotine will ſettle your buſineſs." Georges, enraged at this unmanly outrage, took up the bottle, and threw it with ſuch violence at the fellow's head, that he was carried away ſenſeleſs."

We yeſterday received the two Hamburgh mails which became due on the 1ſt and 4th inſtant. Their contents, as we yeſterday predicted, are of very conſiderable importance. The official note of the Emperor of Ruſſia, preſented to the French government by his charge d'affaires at Paris, ſhews how little reliance is to be placed at the preſent period, on the aſſertions of the Moniteur, reſpecting the good underſtanding which it ſtated to exiſt between the cabinets of St. Peterſburg and St. Cloud. By the combination of French menace and intrigue, the Emperor of Baden was induced to overlook the outrageous violation of his territory. By ſimilar means, the Diet of Ratiſbon was led to vote, that the Ruſſian note did not contain fit matter for their conſideration. The Emperor Alexander is, however, ſteady to his purpoſe. His remonſtrance, which we inſert this day with pleaſure, as it affords a proof of zeal and ſpirit, contraſted with the apathy or puſilanimity of other powers, is more ſtrongly worded than his former note to the Diet. The injury is more fully inſiſted upon, and it is probable conſequences more clearly exhibited. Nothing can be more lucid or more juſt, than his ſtatement of the neceſſity "of reheving all the governments of Europe from the alarm which this act has occaſioned, and of putting an end to an order of things ſo dangerous to ſafety and independence." In this public and full reproof of a foul and atrocious aſſaſſination, every feeling man muſt rejoice. It will tend to win the opinions of thoſe powers in favour of England, whom perhaps other means might fail to conciliate. But we look to nothing more at preſent from the interference of Ruſſia. England muſt fight her own battle.—The *poſt bellum auxilium* may then be realized in more than one inſtance. In the mean time, it is ſomething to have the opinion of the umpires in her favour.

The late movements of the Breſt fleet, which excited not alarm, but anxious expectations, is now paſſed away. A thick fog had prevailed for three days, during which the French ſhips could not be ſeen. Many ſignal guns were heard, and it was ſuppoſed that the enemy had put to ſea. When the weather cleared up, it was found that the French ſhips had merely ſhifted their births, and were ſafe in port as uſual.

A letter from on board the Britiſh ſquadron off Oſtend, dated the 20th of June, ſays—"Nothing new has tranſpired ſince my laſt, only that we are given to underſtand that the enemy are entirely ready, and mean to make their grand attempt in the courſe of next month. It would appear they have got at Oſtend all the force they wiſh to have in that quarter, as the laſt eaſterly winds brought nothing along ſhore. At Goree there is one French frigate nearly ready for ſea, and one Dutch frigate alſo nearly ready, excepting the crew, ſome of whom are gone to the Texel, to aſſiſt in getting ſome more line of battle ſhips ready for ſea. At Fluſhing there is a French frigate apparently ready, except her ſails being unbent, and about ſixteen ſail of ſchooners and brigs all ready.

The King's phyſicians have at length pronounced his Majeſty's perfect recovery.

A letter from Paris, dated June 23, ſays, "Moreau continues in the Temple, but has, by order of the Emperor, been removed to the room where Pichegru died. He waits quietly the iſſue of his appeal to the Tribunal of Caſſation. He has declined himſelf, and forbids his wife to petition the Emperor.

July 7.

It is reported in the foreign papers, that Ruſſia is arming againſt France, and meditates an attack againſt her on the ſide of Italy, by means of an armament from the Black Sea, and the co-operation of the Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean.

It is alſo ſaid that Ruſſia has already a conſiderable number of troops in the iſlands of the Adriatic; and has iſſued a proclamation calculated to cultivate the eſteem of the people in thoſe parts, where her troops may find ſo convenient a reſting place previous to their landing in Italy.

By the Hamburg mails which arrived on Thurſday were received two letters from Berlin, one of which ſtates, that the Cabinet of Peterſburg will certainly refuſe to acknowledge the Emperor of France. It is, howeveri added, that this refuſal will have no effect upon the other Courts of Europe. The ſecond letter informs us, that the Elector of Baden has entirely ſet to reſt the diſcuſſion that was expected to take place in the Diet of Ratiſbon, on the ſubject of the violation of the territory of that Electorate by the French. Thus it appears, that Bonaparte has inſolently declined to furniſh any explanation of his conduct in this affair!

A private letter from Paris, dated June 24, received in the city, via Holland, ſtates, that the rapid return of the French Emperor to St. Clould from Compiegne was occaſioned by intelligence ſent to him expreſs by the miniſter of foreign affairs, in conſequence of the arrival of couriers from Peterſburgh and Vienna. It was otherwiſe his intention to have viſited the coaſt.

General Moreau has new furniſhed, according to his taſte, his apartment in the Temple. His meals are daily brought to him from his own houſe, and ſerved up on plate.

By letters from Deal, we have received intelligence reſpecting Boulogne.

On the 2d inſtant a boat was obſerved by our ſquadron to the weſtward of Boulogne, at a greater diſtance from the land than that to which fiſhing boats go in general. The ſignal being made to chace, the Locuſt came up with her, and found in her two deſerters from the French army. They had taken a fiſhing boat from Portal at ten o'clock the evening before, with a view of joining our fleet then at anchor in Boulogne bay; but being unacquainted with the art of managing a boat, and having rowed againſt tide till they were almoſt exhauſted, they drifted to the ſituation in which they were found about three o'clock in the afternoon. According to the accounts given by theſe deſerters, there are one hundred thouſand men encamped at Ambleteuſe, Vimereux, and on the right and left of Etaples; and at Boulogne, there are in the harbour and without it, one thouſand flat-bottomed boats, luggers, brigs, and tranſports. The 26th regiment of light infantry are incamped behind Boulogne, and perform no other ſervice than working in the harbour and forts. They ſtate, likewiſe, that no more preparations are making for the invaſion of this country. The veſſels have had on board there theſe ten months paſt, pieces of ordnance for land ſervice, but they do not know when the attempt will be made. They contradict the report of the coronation of Bonaparte, and aſſert that he will not be crowned: if he is, it is expected the people of Paris will revolt: even a great many of his own countrymen are againſt it. One of theſe deſerters ſays he was a drum-major in the 5th regiment of artillery, the other was a ſerjeant in the ſame regiment, and both ſtate, that they were diſſatisfied on being diſgraced in the regiment, but on what account we have not been able to learn; they add, that great diſcontent prevails throughout the whole army.

The ſame letters inform us that the enemy have not been very lately obſerved to be making any diſpoſition for coming out; but when our fleet is off Boulogne, there are always about forty-ſix brigs and ſeventy-ſix luggers lying at anchor, under protection of their batteries. A great number of ſoldiers have been obſerved exerciſing on the coaſt, but as far as our cruizers are able to judge, the troops ſeen on this ſide of the eminence behind Boulagne do not exceed ten thouſand men.

A private letter from Paris, dated June 21, ſays, "The American Miniſter, Livingſton, has returned with good bills for 15 millions of livres; but he was, notwithſtanding, not received by Talleyrand in the manner he expected, after his financial and political expedition to England; becauſe more money, and a better iſſue, were hoped for here. On Livingſton's firſt conference, after his arrival here, he remained with Talleyrand for ſix hours, and a courier was ſent to the Emperor immediately afterwards, who ordered Talleyrand to wait upon his Majeſty. The rumour of peace, cauſed by Livingſton's journey, was received with a ſatisfaction every where not agreeable to the conquerors of England *in petto*; even the proud warriors on our coaſt began to think, from the intrigues of their Sovereign for peace, that his means to deſtroy modern Carthage did not correſpond with his deſire.

"This has cauſed the paragraph in the Moniteur, declaring what is very well known here, and which, a month ago, government did not conceal, that Mr. Livingſton was ſent *pour ſonder le terrein*, "to ſound the cabinet," as Talleyrand himſelf ſaid. But what confirms the particulars of the miſſion of Mr. Livingſton is, that another neutral Miniſter was aſken to undertake it, but refuſed, until he could receive permiſſion from his Court; regarding, as moſt politicians here do, theſe miſſions merely as intrigues, to gull the Engliſh into a fatal ſecurity when the blow is intended to be ſtruck."

Government, it is ſaid, have received poſitive intelligence of the enemy's deſign to attempt a landing, as nearly as poſſible at the ſame time, in Jerſey and Guernſey. Diſpatches were ſent off on Thurſday to both theſe iſlands. All the troops along the oppoſite line of the French coaſt, from Goutance to Vauville, have been in conſtant movement during the whole of laſt week, and reinforcements had arrived from the interior.

On the ſubject of the time of the invaſion, reports continue to be vague and contradictory; at any rate it is not ſafe for us to relax, even for a moment, our exertions; for of ſuch an imprudent an inexcuſable relaxation the French would not fail to avail themſelves. Our troops muſt be every where on the alert, our volunteers muſt ſtand to their arms yet a little longer; but the effort of this ſummer will probably be the laſt they will make for many a year.

Admiral Lord Duncan, it is underſtood, is ſpeedily to ſucceed Admiral Cornwallis in the command of the Channel Fleets.

A private letter from Vienna, of the 6th inſtant, ſtates, that on the 2d the French Ambaſſador Champagny went to court in ſtate, and had a private audience with the Emperor, in which he delivered his new credentials, ſigned by the new Emperor himſelf. The Emperor is ſaid to have aſſured the Ambaſſador, that he conſidered this event as a new pledge of the uninterupted good intelligence between the two ſtates.

It is currently reported that the Emperor of Ruſſia poſitively refuſes to recogniſe Bonaparte as Emperor of the French.

The Hon. Lieut. Jones, belonging to the Naiad frigate, who was tried by a court martial at Plymouth, for ſtriking the Firſt Lieut. of that ſhip, and was ſentenced to be ſhot, has received his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon. He is alſo reſtored to his rank in the ſervice.

TORBAY, July 5.

Arrived this morning, from Jerſey, which iſland ſhe left yeſterday, the William and Mary, Stockham. She touched at Guernſey on her paſſage, where Admiral Sir James Sumarez's ſhip was lying, with the King-Fiſher brig and Sirius frigate; the latter being lately on a cruize on the coaſt of France, had ſtood cloſe in with the ſhore, and ſaw the enemy hoiſting their ſignals. Our gallant tars, whom nothing can reſiſt, rowed aſhore in their cutter, and got on the top of their hill, and, in a moſt daring manner, brought away the Frenchmen priſoners, with their ſignals, poſt, and appurtenances, all which they have delivered to Major Sumarez, at Guernſey.

GERMANIC EMPIRE.

Hamburgh papers furniſh the following letter, under date Ratiſbon, May 14.

The Ruſſian note communicated to the Diet on the 7th inſt. was this day taken into conſideration. The Delegate for Bohemia and the Arch Duchy of Auſtria declared, verbally, that his Imperial Majeſty had conceived he might expect that the French Government would itſelf have notified the reaſon, which induced, and, as it is ſuppoſed, might juſtify the ſeizure of perſons in the German Territory in March laſt. His Majeſty, therefore, thought that there could be no objection to an application to the French, on the part of the Emperor and the Empire, for a ſufficient and ſatisfactory explanation. The further conſideration of the ſubject was then deferred for ſix weeks from the 7th inſt. and the opening of the Protocol fixed for the 18th of June.

To-day the following note was given in by Knat Bildt, the Swediſh Envoy Extraordinary: "His Majeſty the King of Sweden having been informed of the contents of the note given in to the Diet of the 7th inſtant, by order of his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, conceives it to be incumbent on him to declare, that when there is a queſtion of guarantee of the Germanic Conſtitution, he, as King of Sweden, may conſider himſelf as one of the moſt ancient of its guarantees, ſince he is guarantee of the peace of Weſtphalia. His Majeſty, however, does not conceive it neceſſary to declare his ſentiments on the preſent queſtion, as guarantee of the conſtitution, ſince he is convinced that the head of the empire can explain them to the Diet. The ſentiments of the King upon the affairs of Germany are, beſides, too well known, and have too often been declared, to be repeated on this occaſion."

The following note was ſent to the Diet by the Envoy from Bradenburgh:

"The Envoy ſaid, he had not failed to ſend the Ruſſian Imperial note to the King of Pruſſia, the Elector of Baden, and his other conſtituents, but had not yet received any orders on the ſubject; he conceived, however, that he might declare, that his Majeſty, his moſt gracious maſter, had confidence that the Firſt Conſul would, of himſelf, give in ſuch a declaration relative to the late occurrences, ſo alarming to the empire, as ſhould, according to the obſervation of the Deputy for Bohemia and Arch-Duchy of Auſtria, prove conciliatory and ſatisfactory, and anſwer the expectations of his Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty."

Subſequent letters from Ratiſbon ſtate, that "the Directorial Miniſter, in the ſitting of the Diet of the 18th of June, has given the aſſembly to underſtand, that the matter reſpecting the alledged violation of the German territory, in the arreſts of ſeveral perſons on the right ſide of the Rhine by the French, can by no means form an object of deliberation for the Diet."

—

RATISBON, June 17.

A copy of the note preſented to the French Miniſtry by the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires, M. d'Oubril, relative to the late occurrence at Ettenheim, is now circulated here; it is as follows:

"According to the orders which the underſigned Charge d'Affairs of his Imperial Majeſty, the Emperor of all the Ruſſians, has received from his Court, he haſtens to inform the miniſtry of the French Republic, that his illuſtrious maſter has learned, with equal aſtoniſhment and concern, the event that has taken place at Ettenheim, the circumſtances that have attended it, and its melancholy reſult. The concern of the Emperor is the more lively, as he can by no means reconcile the violation of the territory of the Elector of Baden to thoſe principles of juſtice and propriety which are held ſacred among nations, and are the bulwark of their reciprocal relations. His Imperial Majeſty finds in this act a violation of the rights of nations, and of a neutral territory, which, at leaſt, was as arbitrary as it was unjuſt; a violation, the conſequences of which are difficult to eſtimate, and which, if conſidered as admiſſible, muſt entirely annihilate the ſecurity and independence of ſovereign ſtates. If the German Empire, after the misfortunes it has ſuffered, which have made it ſenſibly feel the neceſſity of tranquility and repoſe, muſt ſtill be in fear for the integrity of its territory, could it have been expected that this ſhould have originated on the part of a government, which has laboured to ſecure to it peace, and impoſe on itſelf the duty of guaranteeing its continuance. All theſe conſiderations have not permitted the Emperor to paſs over in ſilence this unexpected event, which has ſpread conſternation throughout Germany.

"His Imperial Majeſty has held it to be his duty, as guarantee and mediator of the peace, to notify to the States of the Empire the manner in which he views an action, which endangers their ſecurity and independence. The Ruſſian Reſident at Ratiſbon has in conſequence received orders to deliver in a note to the Diet, and to repreſent to it, and to the Head of the Empire, the neceſſity of remonſtrating to the French Government againſt this violation of the German territory.

"His Imperial Majeſty holds it in like manner to be his duty to notify his ſentiments directly to the French Government, by the underſigned, as his Majeſty is aſſured that the Firſt Conſul will haſten to attend to the juſt remonſtrances of the German political body, and feel the preſſing neceſſity of taking the moſt active meaſures to relieve all the Governments of Europe from the alarm he muſt have occaſioned to them, and to put an end to an order of things too dangerous to their ſafety and future independence.

" The underſigned hereby fulfils the commands of his illuſtrious maſter, and avails himſelf of this opportunity to communicate to the Citizen Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, the aſſurance of his high eſteem.

(Signed) " D'OUBRIL."

June 18.

Though this is the day appointed for taking into conſideration the Ruſſian note delivered into the Diet, nothing has been done relative to it, nor have any further obſervations been made on the ſubject. The Miniſter of the Elector of Baden, however, has frequent conferences with the Deputies for Auſtria, and the Arch Chancellor Elector, relative to the note.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

FROM EUROPE.

By the brig Felicity, captain Walker, arrived at Portſmouth, in 52 days from Amſterdam, the papers of that city to the 30th of June have been received. The Portſmouth Oracle, of Saturday laſt, ſays, " We find under the Paris head of the 25th June, that Georges, and eleven others, were guillotined in the forepart of that day,—and that the eight who were condemned to death, and to whom the Emperor extended his mercy in ſome degree, have been ordered to be confined in the State's Priſon for four years, and after that to be tranſported; Jules Polignac has alſo been ſentenced to two years impriſonment; it further adds, " General Moreau is on his paſſage to the United States of America."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

French frigates returned.—The French frigates, Didon and Cybelle, yeſterday returned into port and anchored in their former ſituation, oppoſite Governor's iſland. The object of the Frenchmen's expedition to Graveſend bay, was ſaid to be merely to exerciſe their men, and their intention was not to put to ſea—at preſent.

SAVANNAH, Auguſt 17.

On Wedneſday laſt the French national corvette L'Amite, commanded by Louis Depraid, eighteen days from Porto Rico, arrived here in diſtreſs, being in want of proviſions, and having loſt her fore top-maſt in a gale on the 12th Thermidor (July 31) N. lat. 23, 44, W. long. 73, 33, which tore and carried away her ſails, together with the boat.

By the politeneſs of Capt. Depraid, we have obtained the following intereſting intelligence:

On the 13th Prairial laſt (June 3) the brigands of St. Domingo made an attempt on St. Jago. The Spaniards, who were in number 7,000 men, ſent to St. Domingo for a French officer to command them. General Devaud was ſent by General Ferrand for that purpoſe. The brigands were defeated and driven back with great loſs.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 29.

We learn from a gentleman in this city that the Spaniſh brig La Buena Dicha, from Cadiz, bound to Cuba, was captured on the 28th of June, off Cape Francois, by an Indugene privateer.—Cargo, wine and dry goods. Condemned by Vernet, miniſter of finances. The unfortunate captain, his wife, ſon, and crew, were put in priſon, and no perſon permitted to ſpeak to them. A few days after they were all murdered.

Came

TO the plantation of David Cunningham, in the Northern-Liberties, in November laſt, a pale red COW, dry.—Likewiſe, in April laſt, a brindle COW, without horns. The owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM KESTER.

Auguſt 29, 1804.

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby, Delaware county, about the firſt of the Eighth Month, *TWO COWS*; one of them red, with ſhort crooked horns, ſuppoſed to be eleven or twelve years old, in very good order; the other red and white, with a rope about her horns, ſeven or eight years old: both of them middle ſized. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

THOMAS GARRETT.

9th Mo. 4th, 1804.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

From the Boſton Gazette, Auguſt 30.

FROM CADIZ—LATE.

By the brig Neutrality, captain Wadſworth, arrived at this port yeſterday, in 31 days from Cadiz, we underſtand, that the difference between the United States and the Court of Spain, (mentioned in our laſt Baltimore papers) and their conſequent rumours, had exiſted in that place, prior to his ſailing; but that it was not finally expected they would occaſion a war between the two countries. Capt. W. further adds, that the Spaniſh Court had refuſed to confer with Mr. Jefferſon's Ambaſſador on the ſubject of the convention, and that Mr. Pinckney, conceiving himſelf to be irreverently treated by this procedure, had demanded paſſports for his return home.

From the Norfolk Herald, Auguſt 27.

The following has been handed us from a reſpectable ſource, and, we are authoriſed to ſay, may be depended upon:—

Extract of a letter from Madrid to an American houſe in Cadiz, received by the ſhip Shepherdeſs, Capt. Wills, dated

MADRID, July 6, 1804.

" I take up my pen to inform you, that ſuch is the ſtate of things between the two governments, that there is more than a probability that a war muſt enſue. In fact, ſuch is the ſituation of things, that one or the other government *muſt recede*; and it is on ſuch points, that the American government *neither can*, and have declared *they never will*, *recede from*.—Our Miniſter has called for a final anſwer on Tueſday, and, if not favourable, means to demand his paſſports, and quit the country. He is in fact making every preparation for his departture. He intends notifying our Commercial Agents next week of the ſtate of things, if nothing more favourable occurs."

In addition to the two extracts of letters, one from Cadiz and the other from Madrid; and to the extracts from the Norfolk Herald and Public Ledger (relative to our negociation with Spain) which appear in this day's paper, it becomes our duty to obſerve, that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this city, by the late arrival at Norfolk. This letter has been tranſmitted to our government. No more therefore remains in our power, than to give its contents in the very words of the gentleman who received it:

" It was dated 6th of July, at Madrid. It ſtates, if the Spaniſh government did not give a ſatisfactory anſwer to Mr. Pinckney by a certain day, that he would demand his paſſports. He was preparing to depart, believing that he would receive no ſatisfaction."

The Convention, which it is ſaid the Court of Madrid has refuſed to ratify, was made on the 11th day of Auguſt, 1802. It was intended to make arrangements for ſettling and paying the debts due by the Spaniards for captures of our veſſels made during their war with France. By an act of the laſt Congreſs, paſſed on the 16th of March, 1804, an appropriation is made for carrying this convention into effect. After providing for the compenſation of the American Commiſſioners, and of an agent authoriſed to ſupport the claims of our citizens before the board, this act concludes, by ſaying, that " it ſhall take effect and be in force from and after the day when the exchange of ratifications of the ſaid convention ſhall be made." It now appears that Spain has refuſed to ratify it on her part. Whether this be the only ſource of contention between the two countries, it is difficult to determine. There probably exiſts a new difficulty, and a greater difference in adjuſting the eaſtern boundary of Louiſiana. It is well known that Spain wiſhes to limit this new acquiſition by the Miſſiſippi; aſſerting that the whole tract of country to the eaſt of the river belongs to them, under the name of the Floridas. We again contend that the eaſtern boundary of Louiſiana is formed by the Perdido river.

We therefore have a right to demand that this convention ſhould be complied with, and that this boundary ſhould be thus adjuſted. Spain is probably willing to do neither the one nor the other. At all events ſhe may be willing to give up the one, if we will give up the other. *Perhaps*, therefore, ſhe has withdrawn her ratification of the convention, until ſhe can make us acquieſce in her aſſumption of the weſtern boundary of Florida. May not this be the real ſpring of her refuſal, and of our mutual contention?

[*Richmond Enquirer.*]

A letter from captain Stewart, of the brig Syren, dated April 25, to his friend in this city, announces the capture, by him, of the brig Transfer, a Grecian veſſel, from the Archipelago, laden with valuable merchandiſe, and 19 Turkiſh ſoldiers, bound to Tripoli.—The Commodore had valued, equipped, and taken her into the ſervice of the United States. The Syren was to proceed the next day to join the blockade of Tripoli.

The following letter gives an account of another capture by our vigilant and enterpriſing ſquadron:—

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ſchr. Nautilus, dated

" *Syracuſe, April* 21.

" We ſend you a brig we captured off Tripoli, ſtanding in, under Engliſh colours, in violation of the declaration of the blockade of that port. Being adviſed by Commodore Preble, we ſend her for America for adjudication. We had an engagement for an hour, with 11 gun boats, off Tripoli, within half gun ſhot of the batteries. We drove them into port, without any loſs on our ſide."

Captain Story, who arrived at New-York from Gonaives, informs, that Deſſalines had declared war againſt Spain, about the middle of July, and that his privateers had commenced capturing all Spaniſh veſſels.

Extract of a letter from a Britiſh merchant in Leghorn, to his correſpondent in Boſton, dated the 2d June, 1804.

" I have no doubt you will have heard of the impriſonment of all the Engliſh in this place. There is no doubt about the fact, but the truth of this matter is, it was never intended by the commander in chief, and originated in a miſtake, occaſioned by two Corſicans penſioned by England, who, in violation of their parole, had made their eſcape. Suſpecting this to be the caſe, we drew up a memorial to the Queen, who immediately diſpatched a courier to the commander in chief, Jourdan, upon the ſubject—finding the priſoners were merchants, and not military men, as he ſuppoſed, he in anſwer gave orders for our releaſe, which we accordingly obtained the day before yeſterday.

Captain Timothy Connell, a native of Ireland, was unfortunately drowned at Baltimore, on Wedneſday evening, 22d ult. A man belonging to a neigbouring veſſel fell overboard, and was in great danger of drowning, but was relieved by the active exertions of Mr. Connell. He returned on board his veſſel, and continued for ſome time without changing his clothes, and afterwards went to bathe, when it is ſuppoſed he was taken with the cramp. He was ſeen ſinking, but all exertions to recover him in time proved unſucceſsful.

A private letter from the Hague, of June 14, ſays:—" Forgeries are now the order of the day with the French. Forged Engliſh paſſes, and counterfeit bank dollars, have ſucceeded forged bank notes, forged correſpondences, and guineas of baſe metal. One of our excluſive patriots was, laſt week, taken up at Amſterdam for offering bad dollars.—Upon him was found a paſs of Lord Hawkeſbury, which, upon examination, he acknowledged he received at Talleyrand's office, from one of Talleyrand's ſecretaries, and that he intended to go over to England with the bad dollars, which he had been permitted to buy of a perſon of the mint at Bruſſels. Having ſpent there more money than he expected, he was under the neceſſity of offering in Holland ſome dollars, deſtined otherwiſe excluſively for England. Claiming the acquaintance of the French Imperial Ambaſſador here, the Municipality at Amſterdam informed his excellency of the ſituation of his *protege*, who ordered him to be releaſed, that he might continue his journey to Embden or Hamburgh."

A ſhort time ago a ſerious affray took place between a boat's crew belonging to an Engliſh frigate, and a boat's crew of the French line of battle ſhip l'Aigle, lying at Cadiz, while they were at the landing place. The quarrel began about politics, and as the debate warmed, from words they ſoon came to blows. The numbers were nearly equal, but moſt of the French were armed with ſabres; the Engliſh ſeamen had no weapons but the boat's ſtretchers and their oars, with which, however, they in a few minutes contrived to beat out the brains of the French officer and two of his men, and drove the remainder overboard, with the loſs of one man killed, and a few ſlightly hurt. The French aſſert they had the *beſt of the argument*, but the Engliſh certainly had the *beſt of the battle*. The government took no notice of the affair, neither of the parties having made any complaint. In fact the French could not complain, for they are underſtood to have been the aggreſſors; and the Engliſh ſailors ſeem to have been ſufficiently ſatisfied with the vengeance they themſelves inflicted on their opponents.

AGRICULTURAL.

Profitable way of making Butter in the winter.

Put your milk, ſoon after it comes from the cow, into a kettle over a ſlow fire, heating it a little above blood warmth; then take it from the fire, and as it grows cold, the cream will riſe of an unuſual thickneſs. In very cold weather it will very much increaſe the quantity of the cream. If you warm the milk again after it becomes cool, in about 24 or 36 hours after you may again take off the cream, which will then be much thicker than at any other ſeaſon of the year.

The long time ſpent in churning in winter will not be required, if the cream be raiſed in the above method, as generally the butter will be made in 15 or 20 minutes. It is alſo a conſideration of importance, that by keeping a fire in your milk room, it prevents it from freezing.

If you feed your cows with carrots or pumpkins once in 24 hours, it will make the butter produced from them look yellow, and have all the richneſs of May butter.

DIED, on Thurſday evening laſt, at half paſt ten o'clock, the Rev. J. B. LINN, Paſtor of the Firſt Preſbyterian Church in this city.

The circumſtances of the illneſs and death of the Rev. Dr. LINN were as follow:

More than two years ago the Doctor received a ſtroke of the ſun, in a journey from Philadelphia to New-York. Since that time his health has been imperfect. Yet, with ſome interruptions, he had been able to perform the duties of his paſtoral office. About the middle of laſt winter he ſpit blood. The quantity, however, was not large; and after omitting public ſpeaking for ſome time, he attempted it again without any ſenſible inconvenience. In the month of May laſt, by the advice of his phyſicians, he took a journey for his health through the eaſtern ſtates. He returned about the middle of July, apparently recruited. But after preaching a ſingle ſabbath, he was ſeized with an intermitting fever. This in a few days yielded to the remedies that were uſed, and though feeble, he preached once on each of the Lord's days ſucceeding, till his death. On the morning of the 30th, he raiſed a little blood, but not ſo much as to cauſe any ſerious alarm. He did not even ſend for his phyſician. He complained during the day of ſlight ſickneſs at the ſtomach—but in the evening took his tea as uſual, and nothing appeared in his caſe to excite apprehenſion, either in himſelf or his family. At about ten o'clock, as he was ſtepping into bed, and without any premonition, a blood veſſel was ruptured in his lungs, and he expired in about half an hour, without being able to utter a word. Doctors Ruſh and James were both ſent for and arrived before he died; but his caſe admitted of no remedy. His bleeding was confined within his lungs—but little appeared at his mouth, and his ſudden death was the effect of ſuffocation. Thus has been cut off, in the 27th year of his age, a man of brilliant talents and amiable character—and has left a lovely wife, two ſmall children, and a bereaved congregation, to lament his death.

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.			Dolls.	90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1	firſt drawn No. on the 10th day	500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1	On the laſt day, when only 600 are in the wheel	6,000

Tickets and Shares, for ſale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.

AND BY

ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, ſouth Sixth-ſtreet.

ANTHONEY HOOKEY, corner of Green and Third-ſtreets.

CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, Budd-ſtreet

Commiſſioners.

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.

Half Tickets, 3 25

Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handſomely ſituated for a country ſeat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norriſtown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two ſtory ſtone houſe, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Alſo, a log houſe adjoining, ſuitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-houſe, complete; ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, and a good well at the door. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premiſes, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-ſtreet.

Auguſt 30, 1804. tf

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of JANE BURN, late of Marple townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH BURN, EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of *EDWARD DOUGHARTY*, late of the township of East-Fallowfield, Chester county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

Dr. FRANCIS GARDNER,
HUGH JORDAN, } *Executors.*
August 20, 1804. 6w

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 22d inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, *A BLACK MARE*, near fifteen hands high, about eight years old, a natural trotter, with a bald face, and four white feet, a round lump under her chin of the size of a large hickory nut, shod before, and lately galled on both shoulders.—Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may get her again, if strayed, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen, and the Thief brought justice, the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by

GARRET VANARTSDALEN.
August 24, 1804. †

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, at Marcus-Hook Cross Roads, about the 15th of July last, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, supposed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requested to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray his expences.

JACOB D. BARKER.
August 27, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.
Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Broke

INTO the inclosure of the subscriber, on the first of July last, a pair of *OXEN*; one a red, the other brindle, each with a white face, and supposed to be about nine years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS KIRK.
Upper Darby, Delaware county,
August 1, 1804. *

Was taken up,

BY the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the 30th ult. a *BAY HORSE*, with a small star, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB BECHER.
August 14, 1804. §

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in East-Nantmill township, Chester county, containing 150 acres of good land, whereon are erected a large and commodious dwelling-house, with a cellar underneath, 42 feet by 32, two stories high, divided into neat apartments, with a pump of never failing water at the door, and a lasting spring of water and a large spring-house convenient to the dwelling; also one other convenient tenement; a log barn, 60 feet by 30, with other useful out-houses and improvements, all built since the year 1783, except the barn; a good bearing apple orchard, with a great quantity of peach, plumb, cherry, and other fruit trees; 20 acres of said land are meadow of an excellent quality, the fields set with clover, with two streams of water running through it, one third woodland of large timber of almost all kinds, at the distance of two or three miles from 4 grist and saw-mills, in a public place, convenient to several places of worship, in a healthy and fertile neighbourhood for fruit, grain, grass, &c. near the head waters of French and Brandywine creeks, 3 miles from limestone land, 38 from Philadelphia, 14 from West-Chester, the county town, and 4 from two furnaces and forges. On the above tract are large quantities of iron ore, &c. For terms apply to the subscribers, living thereon, who will give a good title.

JOHN ROBERTS,
THOMAS ROBERTS.
August 1, 1804. †

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of *JOSEPH CARVER*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate to exhibit their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOEL CARVER,
CHARLES SANKEY, } *Administrat.*
August 28, 1804. *

Sixty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 15th instant, a *BRIGHT BAY HORSE*, with a black mane and tail, a little white on the off hind foot, trots and paces, about fifteen hands high, eight years old. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the thief.

JOSEPH RHOADS.
August 21, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living West-Caln township, Chester county, two miles from Waggon-town, on the 22d of May last, a small sized *BROWN MARE*, supposed to be rising seven years of age, has neither brand or ear mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MATTHEW.
August 21, 1804. *

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an indented German servant, named *JOHN GEORGE PROUGH*, about twenty years of age, stout made, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the small pox, dark complexion, has an uncommonly wide mouth, speaks little or no English, a victualler by trade. Had on, when he went away, a good hat about half worn, a roundabout jacket of an olive green colour, striped gingham vest, yellow nankeen trowsers, and striped cotton stockings, and yellow India silk handkerchief round his neck. He will probably change his dress, as he took with him a number of other articles of wearing apparel. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to JOHN HUGHES,

Sign of the Butcher's coat of arms, Maxatonie road, Montgomery county, 24 miles from Philadelphia.
July 18, 1804. †

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mrs. Howell, near Frankford, about the 22d of June, a small dark brown HORSE, with a bob-tail, shod all round, a natural trotter, supposed one fore and one hind foot white, a white ring round one of his fore fetlock joints, several small white marks about his body, which are not perfectly recollected; he had, when he broke out, a rope tied round his neck. The above reward, and reasonable charges, will be gived to any person who will return him to the subscriber, at No. 22, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. RICHARD R. SMITH,
July 2, 1804. ¶

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of July, living in Ridley township, Delaware county, near Darby, state of Pennsylvania, a German servant man, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GERKINS, about 25 years of age, five feet high, dark complexion, smooth skin, a Roman nose; has an anchor marked with India ink on his left breast, and one or more on his hands and wrist. Had on, when he went away, a Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, old shoes, an old blue roundabout jacket, lined with white flannel, an old hat, sewed in a bungling manner on the top; speaks little or no English; his dialect is a mixture of high and low Dutch; hard of hearing. It is supposed he will change his clothes. Whoever takes up said runaway, and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol within the United States, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

GEORGE DAVIS.
July 6, 1804. *
N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril.

ESTATE OF Richard Thatcher, deceased.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated, to the subscriber; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Administrator*,
No. 72, North Third-street.
1st Mo. 1st, 1803. tbctf

Just opened,

And for sale, by the subscriber, at No. 16, High-street, corner of Front-street, Philadelphia, a beautiful ASSORTMENT of

TEA TRAYS,
CRUET STANDS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
ANDIRONS,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
CANDLESTICKS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,
—ALSO—
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,
LINENS AND CALLICOES,
TABLE LINEN AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
And a General Assortment of other DRY GOODS and HARDWARE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JAMES STOKES,
May 23, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife EDITH, otherwise ISABELLA, hath absconded—These are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

PETER ROBINSON.
Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, Aug. 1, 1804. †

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HANNAH HUNTER, late of the township of Newtown, Delaware county, deceased, are requested to bring their accounts, legally proven, for settlement, by the first of October next; and all persons who stand indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs, for the recovery thereof.

EDWARD HUNTER,
GEORGE HUNTER, } *Executors.*
July 25, 1804. *

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of MORRIS MORRIS, of Eastown township, Chester county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of WILLIAM TORBERT, in the township aforesaid, to make payment, on the 15th of September next; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to meet at the same time and place, in order for settlement, where we will attend.

WILLIAM HUNTER,
MORDECAI DAVIS, } *Administrat.*
August 3, 1804. *

BROKE

INTO the grain of the subscriber, on the 22d of June, a dark red *COW*, with a swallow fork in each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FORMAN MOUNT.
Point-no-Point, near the five mile stone, August 1, 1804. *

Canal.

THE Managers of the Salem county Canal Company are ready to receive proposals for cutting said canal—Any person or persons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, are requested to apply to either of the subscribers, who will shew the premises.

JOSIAH BASSETT,
JOHN TUFT,
NATHAN BASSETT,
EPHRAIM BARNES,
ELEAZER FENTON,
JOHN M'ALLISTER.
Salem county, New-Jersey,
July 17, 1804. 6w

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, between the five and six mile stones, on the Old Lancaster road, some time in May last, *A BLACK COW*, about eight or nine years old, with a white streak on her back, her hind feet white, and is forward with calf. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DAVID LATCH.
July 3, 1804. *

Came

TO the house of the subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin township, Montgomery county, on the 2d of June last, A HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 9 years old, the off hind foot white. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may get him again.

JONATHAN COAFT.
July 2, 1804. *

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, of Eastown township, Chester county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of WILLIAM TORBERT, in the township aforesaid, to make payment, on the 15th of September next; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to meet at the same time and place, in order for settlement, where we will attend.

JAMES MORRIS,
MORDECAI DAVIS, } *Administrat.*
August 3d, 1804. *

Notice to Creditors.

THE Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Monmouth, have appointed Wednesday, the twelfth day of September next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Court-house of said county, to hear what can be alledged for or against the liberation of the subscribers as Insolvent Debtors, pursuant to the acts of insolvency of the state of New-Jersey.

GUISBERT GIBERSON,
DAVID CHAMBERLIN,
DANIEL BOYTER,
GEORGE PARKER,
NATHANIEL PARKER,
ADAM MORRIS.
Monmouth Gaol, July 25, 1804. 6w*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 1st inst. from the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, Two Working Cattle, of a pale red colour, the largest of which has a white face, and some white elsewhere, about 8 or 9 years old, supposed to weigh when fat about 700 wt. The other is smaller, about 5 or 6 years old, has a white list on his rump, and more white than the other; the tails of both have been cut square some time back. Whoever will take up said Oxen, and give information to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, at the Cross Keys Tavern, in Fourth street, Philadelphia, or to WATERS DEWEES, at Birdsborough Forge, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH GEORGE.
7th Mo. 20th, 1804. †
N. B. The cattle are not mates, but of two different yokes, which may be seen by the difference in size and age.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 28th of April last, out of the pasture of Samuel Royer, in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, near Ephrata, a forrel mare *COLT*, two years old, a large bald face, two hind feet white, one considerably more than the other, a long tail, and the mane cut on one side. Whoever takes up said colt, and secures her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought to JACOB ROST,

at Henry Garber's, township and county aforesaid.
Ephrata, July 10, 1804. *

For Sale,

A Grist and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodstown, in the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey. The grist mill has two water wheels, with three run of stones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one superfine, and two common, one rolling screen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and esteemed to be the best stand in the country, commanding a constant supply of work. The saw mill is almost new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vast body of white oak timber of the first quality. Also, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the residue plough land (about seventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodstown, pleasantly situated for building lots.) There are on the premises two convenient dwelling houses, two barns, out houses, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main post road from Philadelphia to Salem, distant twenty-seven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchased together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. Presuming no person will contract without first viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary.—For further particulars apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.
Woodstown, 29th August, 1803. tf
N. B. The subscribers having it in contemplation to view some of the back lands in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, would not object to receive a considerable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No 51, MARKET-STREET.

SEPTEMBER, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3847.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1804.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, September 3.

By the arrival of the John Adams, Captain Wood, from Liverpool, we have been enabled to complete our files of London papers to the 14th of July. Their contents not yielding any intelligence of particular moment, we ſhall, inſtead of a brief abſtract and chronicle of the times, preſent to our readers, from time to time, the variety of general matter, which they contain. The hypotheſes of able and intelligent writers are certainly intereſting, and in the preſent unſettled ſtate of European politics forms the principal part of newſpaper diſcuſſions.

The late rumours of peace in a great meaſure had ſubſided.—And with them the oppoſition to Mr. Pitt's war meaſures.—On the 7th July, the Britiſh King informed the Commons, that, "relying on their experienced zeal and affection, and conſidering that it was of the utmoſt importance to provide for ſuch emergencies as may ariſe, he was deſirous that the Houſe would enable him to take all ſuch meaſures as might be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprize or deſign of his enemies." This meſſage Mr. Pitt made a prelude to a vote of credit of 2,500,000l. to meet "any exigencies which may ariſe in the courſe of the year, beyond the eſtimates already voted." The "SUN," a miniſterial paper, however maintains that a peace is poſſible, even if Mr. Pitt ſhould remain at the head of affairs.

On the ſubject of invaſion, which appears to have been revived with conſiderable ſpirit in England, and to be the leading topic of ſpeculation, a paper of the lateſt date contains the following remarks:

"The cry of invaſion is again revived, after a ſuſpenſion of ſeveral months; whether with as much reaſon as formerly it is difficult to ſay; but to judge from facts and appearances, the probability is much the ſame, our ſtate of ſecurity the ſame, and the preparations of the enemy the ſame.

"Indeed there is a general and diſhonourable tameneſs in the conteſt itſelf, which, whilſt it fills us with all the paroxiſms and uneaſineſs of war, confers upon us nothing of its dignity, and gives us nothing of that ſafety, which is only to be purchaſed by victory.

"Whilſt at war with England ſingly, and whilſt our diplomatic dexterity is ſo miſerably thwarted on the continent, that nations, though involved in a general intereſt with us, and groaning under a tenfold weight of inſult and oppreſſion, refuſe to become our allies againſt the common enemy, invaſion muſt always be the ſtalking-horſe of the French government. It is a menace eaſily made, though difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to carry into execution: it is the ſword ſuſpended over the head by a ſingle thread, which fills us with momentary apprehenſion, though it is mathematically demonſtrated to us that it cannot fall.

"In ſhort, the alarm it excites in England exceeds, in a vaſt degree, the trouble which it coſts the enemy to produce it; the machinery is eaſily worked; it is ſimple, and cheap, but the effect is aſtoniſhing and incalculuble; like ſome of the more ſimple mechanical powers which the experimental philoſopher puts in motion, they are ſeen to operate in a manner and with an effect which aſtoniſhes himſelf, and he is filled with amazement that ſuch wonders ſhould be wrought with materials ſo mean and ſcanty, and by a proceſs ſo ſimple and natural.

"It is thus with France; ſhe is ſtruck dumb by the powers of her own ſtratagem, and, reaſoning herſelf into intrepidity by its effects, begins to mean ſomething, where ſhe formerly meant nothing; ſhe finds it a ſpeculation which is turning to account, and proſpers, in defiance even of her own calculation.

"If the arguments on this ſubject were not almoſt too trite to repeat, we ſhould ſay, that the revenues of the enemy are not likely to be conſumed by building gun-boats at Boulogne, and navigating them, under the convoy of artillery, from Oſtend to Breſt; that it is no bad way of training ſailors, and even ſoldiers too, in theſe expeditions, which never venture out of ſight of land, and which, by only expoſing them to thoſe engagements in which they are ſeldom worſted, familiarize them with Engliſh ſloops and frigates, and abate, in ſome meaſure, the novelty of fear.

"It was an expreſſion of the great Lord Chatham, "that England was no longer an iſland, that ſhe was to be fought for on the continent."

"To be ſucceſsful, therefore, in any war, ſhe muſt ſeek her enemy on the continent; if ſhe retreats, and ſhrinks back upon herſelf, ſhe relinquiſhes glory without acquiring ſafety. It is not by concentration, but diffuſion, that her power will be felt; ſhe muſt, as it were, diſſipate and extend herſelf wherever the enemy is found, in order to become formidable and ſecure.

"If it be granted, that the effects of the mode of warfare now purſued are not irrationally pointed out, we ſhall be aſked how it is poſſible that England can engage in a continental war without a ſingle ally to her back? This queſtion we propoſe to inveſtigate in our next eſſay, and as we have conſidered it with much attention, we hope to be able to lay before our readers ſomething at once novel and juſt."

PARIS, June 1.

The Emperor arrived at Malmaiſon, from his journey to Fontainbleau, where he examined the pupils of the military ſchool;—ſaw them diſcharge ſmall arms and artillery; and made ſtrict enquiries into the various branches of their ſtudies; preſcribed many alterations; and expreſſed the ſatisfaction he felt, at ſeeing his intentions ſo well fulfilled in ſo ſhort a period of time.—His Majeſty dined with Marſhal Angereau.

June 20 to 25.

A gang of thieves is now (June 23,) before the Criminal Tribunal, at Lyons; they were taken in the magazine of a rich merchant there, citizen Flinielz, in the very act of carrying away ſeveral bales of ſilk. Their chief, called Dufour, has ſubſiſted by thieving and cheating, for 16 years paſt, or ſince the beginning of the revolution.—In 1792, however, he ſuddenly became a famous Jacobin, and a ſtaunch patriot; and in 1793, and 1794, he was one of the revolutionary Judges, who condemned ſo many Lioneſe people to death, and confiſcated their property.—Of theſe confiſcations, he appropriated to himſelf four millions of livres, 166,000l. went to Paris, bought an hotel, kept his miſtreſs, invited all foreign miniſters and fashionable people to his balls, routs, aſſemblies, *&c.* married a couſin of Rewbel, from whom he was divorced in 1799, to court a young mademoiſelle Beauharnois, a niece to our Empreſs; but in the interval, having met with other rogues, more clever than himſelf, he was carried to gambling-houſes, and plundered of his pillage.—Being reduced to the ſtatu quo in which the revolution found him, he collected together all diſcontented Terroriſts or Jacobins out of place, and formed a gang of thieves, coiners and forgers, and reſtored to the patriots places deſtined for them by nature, and which it had been a bleſſing for France they never had quitted.—Some of his accomplices have already periſhed, others occupy the priſons and the gallies, but Dufour himſelf had ditherto eſcaped the ſearches of the police, when a faithleſs female betrayed her faithleſs lover.—His plan for his laſt robbery was excellent.—He had hired ſeveral boats on the river Rhone, on the quay of which Flinielz's magazine is ſituated.—He had poſted, at twenty ſteps diſtance between each, ten centries, in caſe of alarm, and entered therefore boldly, at nine o'clock in the evening of the 19th of May, the magazine with falſe keys. The hired boats were under the care of 22 other accomplices, of whom he ordered ſix to join him, and had 12 perſons with him in the magazine to aſſiſt in packing up its contents. At a certain ſignal, however, five police agents, and eight gens d'armes, concealed in a ſmall cloſet, ruſhed forward, captured Dufour and thoſe thieves within doors, whilſt other police agents and gens d'armes ſeized the remainder of them on the quay and in the boats. He had the impudence, before the Tribunal, to claim intimate acquaintance with our Emperor and Empreſs, having treated them both, and been treated by them, in April, 1798.—He even pretended to poſſeſs the Emperor's promiſe of a place in the Tribunate, but the ſurvivance, or reverſion, though ſigned Bonaparte, was viſibly a forgery, which the rack will force him to confeſs.—He has acknowledged before the Tribunal, that, beſides the four millions, he as a patriot appropriated to himſelf at Lyons, ten years ago, Rewbel had procured him opportunity, by contracts for the army and navy, to gain three millions more, which ſums were loſt by him within 18 months, at the gambling tables at Paris. He is only 34 years of age, and will probably paſs the remainder of his days in the gallies, ſhould he not obtain the pardon of the Emperor, for which he hopes.

The Engliſh with their intrigues are buſy every whete. Their Conſul at Tripoli has propoſed to be the mediator between the Pacha and the Americans, and all that remains to be ſettled now is, the ſum the Americans are to pay for a peace. The Pacha, notwithſtanding, continues his preparations, being informed by our Commercial Agent with what kind of a mediator he is acting.

What was formerly only rumour, is now truth.—Government has ordered the eſtabliſhment of the uſeful and reſpectful inſtitution to prepare foreign miſſionaries. We ſay uſeful, with regard to commercial relations, which it can favour in a moſt eminent manner; and reſpectable, with regard to religion, to preach the dogmas and morality of which it ſends its members to the moſt ſavage, diſtant, and unhealty countries. We recollect yet, with a tender emotion, the ſervices rendered to humanity by the Barthelemide Les Caſas, by the Xavier, by the Vincent de Paul, by l'Amy, by the Tachard, &c.—The Society of Miſſionaries will conſiſt of 500 members, of whom 50 are deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies, 100 for China, the ſame number for Africa and America, and 50 for the iſlands in the Southern Ocean, for Otaheite, Sandwich Iſlands, &c. The reſt will remain as teachers in France, except 20, whom government, in compliance with the requeſt of the Canada Indians, will perhaps ſend to that part of America.

June 26.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the ſentence againſt Georges Cadoudle, and eleven other perſons condemned to die.

Nine of thoſe firſt condemned to death have been pardoned by the Emperor, in Privy Council.—The following is the

LETTER OF PARDON.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French,

To the Preſident and Members, compoſing the Criminal Court of Juſtice of the Department of the Seine, ſitting at Paris.

Our heart has been the more affected by the new plots that have been formed againſt the ſtate by the enemies of France, ſince two men who have rendered great ſervice to the country have taken part in them.

By your arrete of the 21ſt of Prairial laſt, you have condemned to the puniſhment of death Athaneſe Hyacinth Bouvet de Lozier. His crime is great, but we have wiſhed to make him feel in theſe circumſtances the effects of that clemency, which we have already held in ſingular predilection.

In conſequence, and after having aſſembled in Privy Council, in our Palace of St. Cloud, on the ſecond of the preſent month, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, the Arch-Treaſurer, the Conſtable, the Grand Judge and Miniſter of Juſtice, the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs and for War, the Senators Francoix, Neufchateau, Laplace, and Fouche; the Counſellors of State, Regnaud (de St. Jean d'Angely,) and Lacuee, and the Members of the Court of Caſſation, Bouvanie and Oudart, We have declared and do declare, that we grant pardon with reſpect to capital puniſhment to ——, and commute the ſaid puniſhment into that of deportation, which ſhall take place after the term of four years, during which the ſaid ——— ſhall be impriſoned in the place which ſhall be aſſigned.

We direct and command that the preſent letters, ſealed with the Seal of the Empire, ſhall be preſented to you within three days from their being received by our Attorney-General in the ſaid Court, in a public audience, to which the perſon who has obtained them ſhall be conducted to hear them read, ſtanding, and with his head uncovered; and that the ſaid letters ſhall be afterwards tranſcribed into your regiſters, and a note made of them in the margin of the arrette of condemnation.

Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, under the Seal of the Empire, the fourth of Meſſidor, year 12.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Secretary of State,

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

Seen by us Arch-Chancellor of the Empire,

(Signed) CAMBACERES.

The Grand Judge Miniſter of Juſtice,

(Signed) REGNIER.

LONDON, July 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 7, 1804.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the following meſſage:

"G. R.—His Majeſty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and conſidering that it may be of the utmoſt importance to provide for ſuch emergencies as may ariſe, is deſirous that this Houſe will enable him to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprize or deſign of his enemies, and as the exigencies of affairs may require."

July 9.

The rumor of invaſion is now revived, and the apprehenſions of the public are ſuppoſed to have the ſanction of the Miniſter and government. Mr. Pitt was, indeed, the original croaker, and the cry which wound up the nation to ſuch a pitch of anxiety and energy, when he was out, will certainly be renewed as one of the means of keeping him in.

The minor craft which Mr. Pitt formerly recommended to the Admiralty is now to be brought into uſe, and to ſail to the ſeveral depots to attack the enemy, upon whom, we are aſſured, a vigorous aſſault is ſhortly to be made. They are to engage the French gun-boats under the protection of the greater ſhips, and it is thought that they will doubtleſs provoke them to a general engagement. We have only to obſerve upon this, that if they venture too near the coaſt they will be expoſed to the land batteries, and it cannot be ſuppoſed that the French will hazard themſelves out of their protection.

It is impoſſible to ſay whether the chance of invaſion diminiſhes or increaſes, as we have no ſource of information but the occaſional report of a ſloop who has peeped into the harbours, and can, at beſt, give but an imperfect account; for, ſurely, we cannot truſt to the intelligence of the deſerters of Boulogne, or to the exaggerations and deluſions of the French papers.

The note of Ruſſia is now given in to the Diet at Ratiſbon, and is well worthy the humanity, juſtice, and ſpirit of the Emperor Alexander; but the thing is now gone by, as it is ſaid that the Elector of Baden has declared himſelf ſatisfied by ſome explanation which he has been obliged to accept from the French government; an apology perhaps as inſulting as the injury which it is meant to atone for, and therefore will neither trouble the Diet to conſider his caſe, or the Emperor of Ruſſia to remonſtrate for him.

It, however, ſhews an inclination in this potentate to join any confederacy againſt France, if indeed any confederacy could be organized. As to his ſending troops to Italy by the Black Sea, or a fleet into the Baltic, unaſſiſted by the other continental powers, this is a mere chimera. It is very improbable, if not almoſt impoſſible, from the reaſons we ſtated in our laſt paper.

It is generally thought that the Breſt fleet is prepared for ſea, and will venture on an attempt againſt Ireland. Our blockading fleet is not ſo ſtrong, but that the enemy will hazard a meeting with it.

July 11.

We this day continue our extracts from the Paris Journals, which reached us yeſterday to the 1ſt inſt. With reſpect to the execution of the conſpirators, they communicate no new details of intereſt. The Imperial letter of pardon, in which the Corſican commutes the capital puniſhment of eight of them for deportation after four years impriſonment, is not leſs remarkable for its affectation of ſenſibility, than the various acts of hypocriſy, with which the tyrant has ſo frequently attempted to maſk his cruelty, and to palliate his ſanguinary deeds. Who is there that can avoid feeling either indignation or contempt at the impudence of the uſurper, when he dares to talk of the "clemency which he has always held in ſingular predilection?"

In the baniſhment of Moreau to the United States, we ſhrewdly ſuſpect ſome trick, not unworthy of the acknowledged *clemency* of his Imperial Majeſty. It is highly probable that he will not be allowed to land in any place belonging to that part of the American continent.

July 12.

A letter from Paris ſays, "The day before Bonaparte went to Compeigne he ordered the Members of the Marine and Military Sections of the Council of State to St. Cloud, and was cloſeted with them from nine o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon; the Miniſters of War and of the Marine, and the Admirals Thuget and Bruix, were beſides preſent. What was diſcuſſed is not entirely known, though many think that the grand plan of invaſion was the ſubject. Bruix has ſince returned to the coaſt, but Thuget has reſigned his command, and Gantheaume, who commanded ad interim, is now the Chief of the Breſt fleet. It is ſaid, that Thuget ſtrongly oppoſed the idea of expoſing the remaining part of the French fleet to the iſſue of a battle, and even predicted a defeat, ſhould it engage. This Admiral is now in complete diſgrace, and has been ordered to reſide fifty leagues from Paris, and fifty leagues from the coaſt. As Talleyrand is Thuget's perſonal enemy, many think that his intrigues and influence have not been idle on this occaſion."

Britiſh Civil Liſt.—Mr. Pitt called the attention of the Houſe of Commons, to the embarraſſment of the Civil Liſt, which he placed under three claſſes: 1ſt. The expences incurred by foreign miniſters and ambaſſadors; 2dly, the extra expences of the houſehold; and 3dly, the extraordinary expenditure for ſecret ſervice in the preſent important conjuncture of affairs. The ground for the houſe to proceed upon was the ſame on which it acted in 1802, and he would ſhortly ſtate the exceedings to be at preſent accruing ſince the year before mentioned 590,000l. In his opinion, there were many of theſe charges, which, inſtead of hanging as a burthen on the civil liſt, ſhould be annually laid before and voted by the Parliament. The expence of proſecutions and many other eſtimates were liable to vary according to circumſtances, and could not be foreſeen at the time the houſe might vote the neceſſary ſums for his Majeſty's civil liſt eſtabliſhment. All theſe charges he ſhould not at this time propoſe to transfer, but ſhould confine himſelf to the amount of about one hundred and thirty-five thouſand pounds, which would exclude the heads of exchequer meſſengers, and various other expences, which would be explained in the detail. Gentlemen muſt know, from their own private affairs, that ſince the year 1786, when Mr. Burke's

bill paſſed, houſhold expences had increaſed 60l. per cent. The ſame augmentation of expence muſt, of courſe, take place in the royal as in other families. In ſome departments the expence of the civil liſt was much diminiſhed, and particularly in that of penſions, for which there was an allowance of 92,000l. and out of which there had been for ſome years paſt, a diminution of 12,000l. annually. The exceſs of the expences for foreign miniſters in conſequence of the war, and numerous tranſactions connected with it, was, in this war, 10,000l. There was alſo another conſideration to which he wiſhed to point the attention of the houſe, namely, to the illuſtrious princes of the royal family, to each of whom he had no doubt that every gentleman would think an allowance of 6000l. a year, inſtead of 4000l. which they now receive, would be extremely reaſonable. He concluded with obſerving, that the additional ſum to the civil liſt, which he intended to ſubmit, was 60,000l. a year, and moved in the firſt inſtance, that this ſum 591,515l. 3s. 10d. be granted for the payment of the arrears of his Majeſty's civil eſtabliſhment. The motion was oppoſed by Mr. Banks, on the ground that the clauſes of Mr. Burke's bill had never been ſtrictly complied with, and that the increaſe of arrears in the civil liſt had, upon an average, been more than trebled within the laſt two years; and by Sir F. Burdett, on the principle that at a time when the comforts of the people were diminiſhed by the grievous taxes impoſed upon them, thoſe, who were in the cauſe of that diminution, ought to participate in their privations. After a reply from Mr. Pitt, and ſeveral obſervations in ſupport of the meaſure from Mr. Addington, the motion was agreed to.

July 13.

The laſt accounts from Vienna reach to the 21ſt ult. The Emperor of Germany, not content with ſending an Envoy Extraordinary to congratulate his new brother of France, will alſo, it is mentioned, diſpatch an Ambaſſador, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting at the Imperial Coronation. The French funds are at 58 6-10ths.

The gallant Earl of Moira is about to be honoured with the fair hand of that rich and beautiful heireſs, the Counteſs of Loudon.—Their nuptial ceremony is expected to take place at Viſcounteſs Perth's, in Groſvenor-ſquare, in the courſe of a few days. The lady is in her 22d year; ſhe poſſeſſes one hundred thouſand pounds in funded property, and conſiderable freehold eſtates in the north.

July 14.

Frankfort Journals of the 3d inſtant have reached us. Another inſtance of the all controuling influence of France in the affairs of Empire has occurred in the laſt ſitting of the Germanic Diet. So far was that meeting from taking into conſideration the Emperor Alexander's note with reſpect to the violation of the territory of Baden, that although the members were expreſsly ſummoned for that purpoſe, the protocol was not opened, nor any alluſion whatever was made to the ſubject.—Unleſs, therefore, the Emperor of Ruſſia ſhould think proper to revive the queſtion, it may be conſidered as definitely ſet at reſt.

The French force now at Havre conſiſts of 140 gun veſſels and boats, of which 70 lately came down the Seine. Letters from the Britiſh ſquadron employed in the blockade of that port ſtate, that expectations are entertained by our officers of an attempt being ſhortly made by the enemy to force a paſſage along ſhore.

A report prevails at Dover, that nearly one hundred ſail of the enemy's gun-boats, under convoy of a ſloop, have within theſe few days back effected their eſcape from Boulogne to Cherbourg. They proceeded ſo near in ſhore that it was impoſſible for our ſhips either to intercept them, or in any material degree to interrupt their progreſs. We truſt that the ſmall craft now fitting out, to annoy the enemy in ſhoal water, will be fitted out with all poſſible expedition.

The moment appears to approach, when it will be impoſſible any longer to avoid a ſerious rupture with the Court of Madrid, and we apprehend that one with Portugal will take place at no great length of time from the former. Can it be denied that Britiſh ſubjects in both theſe countries have been harraſſed and inſulted, while the ſubjects of France are treated with extraordinary indulgence, and even the laws ſtrained and violated for their accommodation and intereſt? Private letters alſo ſtate, in poſitive terms, that commercial treaties, highly injurious to our trade, have been concluded between Spain and Portugal and his Imperial Majeſty Bonaparte. The beſt informed politicians have long doubted the wiſdom of our inactivity with reſpect to theſe countries, in whoſe councils the *fiat* of the Uſurper is every thing; but we believe that a very ſhort time will not elapſe before the reaſons and grounds of this inactivity muſt become the ſubject of public diſcuſſion.

To the proteſt of Louis XVIII. againſt Bonaparte's aſſuming the title of Emperor of the French, may be added the refuſal of Ruſſia to recognize him with that title.

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IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Moniteur, No. 184, having aſſerted, that Mr. Frere, the Engliſh miniſter at Madrid, in a converſation with the Prince of Peace, had ſaid, "that aſſaſſination and murder are lawful in the preſent ſtate of things, to ſave England from the extraordinary ſituation in which it is placed;" the Engliſh miniſter demanded of the Prince of Peace, that he ſhould contradict the calumny: But the Spaniſh miniſter waved the ſubject, by attributing the aſſertion to an unofficial Gazetteer, of which no notice ought to be taken. Frere perſiſted in his demand; and drove the vaſſal of Bonaparte into a ſmall corner.

The correſpondence (ſays the Sun) between the Britiſh miniſter at the Court of Madrid, and the Prince of Peace, relative to the infamous aſperſions in the Moniteur, imputing ſentiments and expreſſions to the former, tending to ſanction aſſaſſination, forms ſo very extraordinary a State Paper, that it would almoſt be reaſonable to doubt its authenticity, if the mean ſubmiſſion which has been ſhewn towards France by moſt countries, except Great Britain, did not give it a character of probability and truth. On one ſide we ſee a man of honour, anxious for his own reputation and that of the government of which he is the repreſentative, requiring a juſtification from the perſon, who, as the Britiſh miniſter properly obſerves, is at once the only "Judge and Witneſs." On the other ſide, we ſee ſtudied caution, artful reſerve, and an abject avoidance of all explanation upon the ſubject in queſtion. The Britiſh miniſter perſeveres, as well from a ſenſe of inſulted honour as from the principles of duty towards the auguſt monarch by whom he is deputed. The other, however, maintains the ſame artful ſilence, and endeavours to turn the correſpondence into matters that have no relation to the ſubject. But the deſign of the Spaniſh miniſter is fruſtrated by his very attempt to diſguiſe it; for it is evident, that if he could have confirmed the infamous ſtatemement in the Official Journal of France, his ſubmiſſive policy towards that country would have induced him to do ſo without heſitation. After ſuch conduct, it cannot be wonderful that the Spaniſh miniſter ſhould retain the name of the Prince of Peace, ſo far as relates to his meaſures reſpecting France, and there can be little doubt, that whatever may be the conduct of France towards Spain, the Spaniſh miniſter will always endeavour to preſerve his pacific appellation.

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SKIRMISH OFF TOULON.

[Our American papers have given various and contradictory accounts of a ſkirmiſh between the Britiſh and French fleets off Toulon. The following are the French and Engliſh notices of the affair.]

French Account.—A letter from Admiral Latouche Treville, dated Toulon, 6th Prairial, year 12 (May 26, 1804) to the French miniſter of marine, ſtates, that two French frigates and a brig having anchored under a caſtle in the outer harbour of Toulon, on the 24th June, the Engliſh obtained intelligence of their ſituation and ſent an equal force to attack them at anchor; at the ſame time, Lord Nelſon entered the narrow channel, with four ſail of the line, to cut off the retreat of the frigates. On this La Touche Treville gave orders for his whole ſquadron (about eight ſail of the line) to put to ſea; and in fourteen minutes they were under ſail. The Engliſh Admiral he adds immediately abandoned his deſign, recalled his frigates, and made ſail away. The French purſued till night, and then returned to port.

Engliſh Account.—Gibraltar, June 4.—By the American ſhip Heart of Oak we learn, that on the 24th of May three of our line of battle ſhips ſtood cloſe in with the batteries off Toulon, and commenced a heavy fire upon them. Provoked at this inſult, the French Admiral, ſeeing no other of the Engliſh fleet in ſight, ſet off with eight ſail of the line.—After purſuing the decoy about three leagues from land, they perceived the remainder of our fleet coming along the ſhore, and in full chace of the French, who went directly into port.

June 11.—The Gibraltar, of 80 guns, has juſt arrived from Toulon. Captain Reeves informs, that the French fleet did not go beyond the protection of their own batteries.—Lord Nelſon, however, immediately reſolved to attack them cloſe to the harbour's mouth, and Admiral Campbell, with two ſhips of his diviſion, got into action with them, when the whole French ſquadron immediately retired into Toulon.

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STATE PAPER.

Tranſlation of an Imperial Ukaſe, iſſued by the Emperor of Ruſſia, at St. Peterſburgh, the 7th of May, 1804, relative to the admiſſion of foreigners into his Imperial Majeſty's dominions.

1ſt. To enter our frontiers, all perſons, except in the undermentioned caſes, are to be provided with paſſports from our miniſters and other agents reſiding in foreign countries. Particular inſtructions will be ſent to our miniſters and conſuls, as to the manner in which ſuch paſſports are to be granted, ſo as to cauſe the leaſt inconvenience to trade or general intercourſe.

2d. Perſons coming from cities or places where we have no miſſions nor conſuls, muſt produce paſſports at the frontiers from the governors or chief officers there. Paſſports from inferior officers, from the country juſtices or commiſſioners, or from the magiſtrates, will not be acknowledged. The governors of our frontier provinces will receive inſtructions in what manner they are to communicate with the governors of provinces belonging to another power relative to this point, and directions will be given at the barriers where paſſports are to be acknowledged.

3d. Ruſſian ſubjects, traders, and other perſons uſually reſiding in Ruſſia, having paſſports to go abroad for a limited time, will be permitted to return with the ſame paſſports.

4th. Perſons owing allegiance to two powers (*Sujets mixts*) muſt, from our ſide, be provided wath a paſſport for a year from the regency of that government in which their property lies, with which, during that term, they may paſs out and in without interruption.

5th. All perſons muſt produce their paſſports at the frontiers; and if conformable to theſe regulations, they will be allowed to paſs without moleſtation, except ſuch as may be particulary ordered to ſtop.

6th. Theſe regulations are to extend to all ſeaports, in ſo far as regards paſſengers arriving there. Ship maſters, and perſons ſerving on board ſhips, are to be admitted on the former exiſting regulations.

7th. All theſe regulations ſhall be enforced for the nearer ports of Europe within two months; and for the more diſtant, namely, Spain and Portugal, within four months, reckoning from the date of this ordinance (Ukaſe) which ſhall be publiſhed in the newſpapers of both our capitals.

8th. The daily communications of perſons reſiding on the frontiers will remain on the former footing.

9th. The intercourſe with various Aſiatic nations on the frontiers of the Cuban, on the lines of Caucaſus and Orenburgh, and alſo with the Turkiſh ſubjects in general, is to remain on the former footing.

10th. Paſſports will be granted to perſons going out of the country as formerly.

Signed with his Imperial Majeſty's own hand,

ALEXANDER.

Counterſigned

COUNT V. KOTCHUBEY.

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PLYMOUTH, July 8.

By an officer lately arrived from the Breſt ſquadron blocking that port, a very curious obſervation was made. He was on a point of duty obliged to reconnoitre from the in-ſhore ſquadron in a cutter, and obſerved, that the ſame ſhips which were in a buſtle and hurry, looſing topſails one day, the yards crowded with men, were not the ſame ſhips which two days after were alſo full of men on their yards, which makes it quite clear, that the French fleet, taking them in the bulk, are badly manned, and the men are ſhifted from one diviſion to another, to ſhow the parade of diſcipline. By the Fox, Lieut. James Nicholſon, which came from the Corunna and Breſt ſquadron, we learn, that previous to Lieut. Nicholſon's leaving the Ferrol ſquadron, under Rear Admiral Cochrane, he went into the harbour of Corunna, and after the uſual compliments to the Spaniſh Admiral and fort, he anchored alongſide five French frigates, of 44 guns each; having executed his orders, and ſent aſhore for refreſhments, which were civilly ſent off, purſuant to his inſtructions, Lieut. Nicholſon got under way to rejoin the ſquadron. The ſhips in Corunna harbour are, a 74, and the frigates above mentioned. They appeared not to be well or fully manned, though a draft of 100 ſeamen and landſmen were marched round from Bayonne about a fortnight ſince, to complete their compliment.

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NEW-LONDON, September 5.

A company is about forming in Stonington, for the purpoſe of purſuing the fiſheries upon an extenſive ſcale. A petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion for an act of incorporation. The plan we believe is very generally approved. The conſtitution of the aſſociation is formed, and has received numerous ſignatures; it is alſo ſaid that there are gentlemen in New-York, who are anxious to ſubſcribe to the amount of the whole ſtock propoſed, comprizing 2000 ſhares at 50 dollars each. A preference is, however, to be given to the citizens of this ſtate.

At the ſame time that with all our hearts we wiſh ſucceſs to the foregoing plan, we cannot ſuppreſs the expreſſion of our regret, that while our neighbours on every ſide are riſing into wealth and reſpectability, by purſuing the commerce pointed out to them and us, by nature—we, with advantages for this ſpecies of buſineſs not inferior to any place on the continent, have been and are likely to continue blind or indifferent to our beſt intereſts. The Weſt-India trade ever has been and there is reaſon to believe always will be a ſinking fund for our merchants. We have already buried too many of our moſt promiſing youth, and abſorbed too much of our capitals in ſeeking for riches where we cannot find them.

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NEW-YORK, September 7.

INTERESTING LETTER.

The following highly intereſting letter from Gen. Pinckney, it muſt be recollected, comes from a gentleman of the moſt liberal mind, a ſoldier of the niceſt honour, and of tried and unqueſtionable bravery. This conſideration will, we are ſure, give to his ſentiments on the ſubject of duelling, the greateſt poſſible weight throughout the community. Should the death of Hamilton be the cauſe of bringing into merited diſgrace the diſorganizing ſentiment, that "a gentleman's honour is under the protection of his *own arm*," and that inſtead of appealing to the laws, he is to look for vengeance to private force. And if it ſhall be the means of ſcouting from our country the abſurd, unjuſt and murderous practice of taking life itſelf for even imaginary offences to imaginary honour,—"then indeed will not a Hamilton have died in vain."

[*New-York Evening Poſt.*]

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At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati of the ſtate of New-York, on Wedneſday, 5th of September, 1804.

The Preſident preſented a letter received by him from Major-General Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, Vice-Preſident General of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was read and attentively conſidered—Whereupon, reſolved unanimouſly, That this committee highly approve the ſentiments expreſſed in the ſaid letter, and that the Secretary forthwith cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed.

The Preſident alſo preſented a letter from Mrs Hamilton, which was alſo read—Reſolved unanimouſly, that the Secretary cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed.

WM. POPHAM, Secretary.

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Charleſton, (S. C.) Auguſt 18, 1804.

SIR,

With deep affliction I received the account of our irreparable loſs by the death of our late Preſident-General. This deplorable event has been ſenſibly felt and lamented in this part of the union, even by thoſe who were not perſonally acquainted with him, and who did not coincide with him in politics. By me, who have witneſſed his calm intrepidity and heroic valour, on trying occaſions, and was acquainted with his tranſcendent abilities and amiable qualities, and honoured with his particular friendſhip, his loſs is moſt poignantly felt, and his memory will be ever moſt affectionately revered.

Is there no way of aboliſhing, throughout the union, this abſurd and barbarous cuſtom, to the obſervance of which he fell a victim? Duelling is no criterion of bravery, for I have ſeen cowards fight duels, and I am conviuced real courage may often be better ſhewn in the refuſal than in the acceptance of a challenge. If the Soiety of the Cincinnati were to declare their abhorrence of this practice, and the determination of all their members to diſcourage it as far as they had influence, and on no account either to ſend or accept a challenge, it might tend to annul this odious cuſtom, and would be a tribute of reſpect to the ſentiments and memory of our late illuſtrious chief. If the State Society of New-York ſhould cointide with me in opinion, I ſhould be glad to have their ſentiments how beſt to carry it into execution; whether by ſubmitting it to a meeting of the General Society at New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or by referring the matter at once to the different State Societies, for their conſideration.

I have this day received your favour of the 25th of July, and am much obliged to the State Society, and to yourſelf, for it.

With ſentiments of great reſpect,

I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,

V. P. G. S. C.

Col. W. S. Smith, Preſident of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

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The following letter from Mrs. Hamilton will excite the ſympathies of thoſe who feel for her individual loſs, and in it lament a great national calamity;

Albany, Auguſt 11, 1804.

SIR,

To the diſtreſs of a heart ſo deeply afflicted as mine, from the irreparable loſs of a moſt amiable and affectionate huſband, I truſt the reſpectable ſociety in which you preſide will impute the delay of an acknowledgment for their conſolatory letter, couched in terms that evince their ſympathy emanates from the heart.

Although great mitigation of that affliction, with which I am ſo ſeverely depreſſed, can only be hoped from the mercies of the Divine Being, in whoſe diſpenſations it is the duty of his creatures humbly and devoutly to acquieſce; yet, the wounded heart derives a degree of conſolation from the tenderneſs with which its lot is bewailed, by the virtuous, the wiſe, and humane—and alſo from that high honour and reſpect with which the memory of the dear deceaſed has been commemorated by them, and thoſe contemplated in the reſolutions of the Society of the Cincinnati, tranſmitted by you, and for which you, Sir, will be pleaſed to convey my warmeſt thanks to that reſpectable body.

I reciprocate with ſenſibility your and their recommendation of me to the Divine care and protection—may they ever enjoy it, and without alloy.

I am, Sir, with great reſpect,

Your obedient ſervant,

E. HAMILTON.

To William S. Smith, Eſq.

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WILKESBARRE, (Penn.) Sept. 1.

Strange, if True.—An old gentleman of venerable appearance paſſed through this country a few days ſince, and gave to a number of our fellow-citizens the following information:—

That he was from the neighbourhood of the Cayuga lake, and juſt as he ſtarted on his journey he ſaw a man, who informed him that two men were fiſhing on the lake, when they beheld at a little diſtance a monſter, in the form of a ſnake, riſe out of the lake, and ſtretch itſelf on the boſom of the water. That his appearance was

—"*Fierce as ten furies,*

Terrible as Hell!"

that the fiſhermen, with more than ordinary courage, ventured near enough to reach him with a rifle ball, and both firing at once fortunately diſpatched him.

The people of the neighbourhood were immediately called together, the *Aquatic Mammoth* drawn in triumph to the ſhore.

On an admeaſurement it was found to be 103 feet 4½ inches in length, and his ſize was proportionably great.—From his head projected a horn of conſiderable length. The old gentleman added, that in going into Oſwego he met three of the inhabitants going out to

ſee the extraordinary creature, and that the ſkin was to be ſaved for Mr. Peale's Muſeum.

There is an Indian tradition that a monſter, of the kind deſcribed, long inhabited the lake, and they believe it ſtill continues there; they had an idea that it was an evil ſpirit, and as ſuch they worſhiped it.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.

The following letter is ſaid to be written by a character of the firſt reſpectability at Cadiz, dated

"*July 20th*, 1804.

"In my laſt, of the 19th ult. I adviſed you of the failure of our crops, ſince which our harveſt has turned out even more unfavourably than was at firſt apprehended, and I know not from whence we can receive ſupplies adequate to our wants unleſs from your ſide of the Atlantic. The threatening appearances of hoſtilities between this country and yours, have lately ariſen to ſo alarming a hight, that your Ambaſſador, Mr. Pinckney, has actually demanded his paſſports, and I preſume before this time has left Madrid. If war takes place, we ſhall be reluctantly forced into the meaſure in defence of our deareſt and beſt rights, and as it muſt be intereſting to you to be informed of the pricipal cauſe of diſpute, I encloſe you an extract of a letter I have juſt received from a Spaniſh gentleman at Madrid, who poſſeſſes the beſt opportunities of information. It will explain to you the unfounded pretenſions of your adminiſtration in regard to the extent of Louiſiana, who in order to enforce a ſubmiſſion to their unwarrantable claims to Weſt-Florida, may involve our countries in a conteſt, which would be deeply diſtreſſing to us, and could never be approved of or become popular in the United States, becauſe unſupported by even a plauſible pretext, or the ſhadow of equity."

EXTRACT ABOVE MENTIONED.

"*Madrid, July* 12, 1804.

"Although it is underſtood that the refuſal of this government to ratify the convention with the United States was produced by the inadmiſſible demands of the latter reſpecting the extent of Louiſiana, yet the moſt alarming grounds of miſunderſtanding between our Court and Mr. Pinckney, are in reality the pretenſions ſet up by the American government to Weſt-Florida, which is all that tract of country lying eaſt of the Miſſiſippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excepting however therefrom the iſland of New-Orleans, which attaches to Louiſiana.

"This territory Spain will never relinquiſh unleſs for a fair equivalent, but, ſhe does not diſpute the title of the United States to Louiſiana properly ſo called, although France has never complied with thoſe conditions by the execution of which ſhe was to have acquired a right to that province. In regard to Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, they were originaly ceded by France to England, by the treaty of peace of 1763, who at the ſame time ceded to Spain the iſland of New-Orleans and territory weſt of the Miſſiſippi, which we have held ever ſince without any alteration of bounderies whatever.

"In 1780, we conquered from Great-Britain all the country eaſt of the Miſſiſippi, then divided into Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, which conqueſts were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of peace of 1783. It is here to be obſerved, that Weſt-Florida, has ever ſince retained that name, and formed no part of Louiſiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain, but having been conquered by the latter it remained a ſeparate government as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louiſiana, poſſeſſing a Governor appointed by the Crown, who was in a certain degree, as well as the Governor of Louiſiana, dependent on the government of Havanna.

"It is evident that the treaty of ceſſion of Louiſiana, *firſt* by Spain to France, and *ſecondly* by France to the United States, never did or could in the remoteſt degree contemplate or include *Weſt Florida*, inaſmuch as that inſtrument makes no mention of Florida, by which name alone that country has been known ever ſince 1763, a period of 41 years.

"The deſcription of the ceded territory given in the royal orders of the Spaniſh court addreſſed to the Intendant of Louiſiana to deliver up that province to General Victor, is alſo clear and preciſe, 'tis therein ſtyled a *retroceſſion* of Louiſiana, with the ſame extent it poſſeſſed when ceded by France to the crown of Spain.

"As well might the American government claim *Eaſt Florida alſo* under her conſtruction of the terms of the ceſſion, becauſe previous to the year 1719 France claimed all the country eaſt of the Miſſiſippi, under the appellation of Louiſiana, and did actually grant an excluſive privilege to the commerce thereof to the famous Crozat.

"If any thing further can be required to render the treaty ſtill more clear and definite on this head, the intentions and meaning of the originally contracting parties muſt ſurely be deemed concluſive and final. The marquis de Caſſa Calva, commiſſioner on the part of Spain, and Monſieur L'Auſſat on the part of France, had reſpectively orders, the one to deliver, and the other to receive Louiſiana, without any reference or alluſion whatever to *Weſt Florida*, and the act of delivery was thus completed conformably to thoſe inſtructions from the two courts.

"The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of ceſſion, is therefore equally extravagant and untenable, and will never be ſanctioned or ſubmitted to by the Spaniſh Court, although the annihilation of the monarchy ſhould become a poſſible conſequence of its rejection of ſo degrading a propoſal."

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"You may judge from the tranſlation of my friend's letter, of the unjuſt pretenſions of your government, an adherence to which, and that too for a barren and unimportant tract of country compared with Louiſiana, would for ever tarniſh the honour of your nation, and ſtamp it with the character of that graſping ambition from which ſhe alone of all the powers of the earth has been heretofore exempt."

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The captain of a ſchooner, who has arrived at Baltimore from Charleſton, reports, that a very malignant fever rages in every part of the town, that many of the ſhips' crews were carried off by it—that moſt of the inhabitants who were able to remove were gone and going to different places of ſafety.

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The New-York Daily Advertiſer, of Saturday laſt, ſays—"It is rumoured that M. JEROME BONAPARTE, and his little Baltimore beauty, have taken French leave, and tacitly ſlipped off in the veſſel which carries General Armſtrong, our lately appointed Miniſter, to Nantz."

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The French ſtill hold what is called the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo; with the city of that name; and the port of St. Jago. General Ferrand commands in chief. He has defeated Deſſalines, the black General, who loſt 1000 men. Captain Caſſel, an aid-de-camp of General Ferrand, has lately arrived in the United States, to demand ſuccor of M. Pichon.

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Mr. John Chriſtian Curwen, of Cumberland, (England,) has made extenſive experiments on the uſe of ſteamed potatoes as a ſubſtitute for hay to cattle, which have been found to anſwer his moſt ſanguine hopes.—This gentleman has brought the method of ſteaming potatoes to conſiderable perfection, and for two ſeaſons fed ſixty horſes upon them, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of ſtraw. The horſes during the whole time were in moſt excellent condition. He has alſo given ſteamed potatoes to milch cows and other cattle.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIA NEW-YORK.

LONDON, July 14.

Private advices ſtate, that Bonaparte, ſo far from being diſcouraged by the recent conduct of Ruſſia, has called upon the Emperor Alexander to withdraw his remonſtrance, and retract his aſſertions, otherwiſe he will anſwer it in a manner at once ſtriking and energetic. We heard of, and mentioned this ſome weeks ago, and there is nothing in the character of Bonaparte to induce us to diſcredit the ſtatement.

It is fully confirmed, that the Diet of Ratiſbon has declined taking any further notice of the Ruſſian remonſtrance. It met on the 18th of June; and, though that was the day appointed for opening the Protocol, no proceedings whatever, relative to that ſubject, took place. Such is the ſtate of humiliation to which the German empire is now unhappily reduced!

Sir Sidney Smith is greatly recovered from his ſevere indiſpoſition, and is expected to be able to reſume his command off Fluſhing in a ſhort time.

Generals Andreoſſi, Menou, Hilaire, Vandamme, Legrand, Succhet, Hautponlt, Macours, Denant, and Mr. Bureau Puzy, have been appointed by Bonaparte, principal officers of the Legion of Honour.

Lord Nelſon will not have the leaſt objection to be *purſued* by the French Admiral, ſo that he gets the latter *out of ſight of Toulon harbour*.

July 16.

The enemy have, within theſe few days, made ſeveral movements at Boulogne, and government, we are aſſured, are in full expectation of a ſpeedy attempt being made upon our ſhores. By the King George hired cutter, Lieutenant Plowman (which arrived at Deal on Saturday, from the blockading ſquadron) advice has been received, that on Friday evening the enemy made a movement with part of their flotilla, ninety-two ſail of which, conſiſting of large brigs and luggers, came into the outer roads of Boulogne. The Immortalite frigate and three gun brigs were left watching the enemy's motions. The King George, with all poſſible expedition, made a communication of this circumſtance to Rear-Admiral Louis, who immediateiy proceeded to reſume his ſtation, and no doubt was entertained of his being able to give a good account of them, ſhould they have the temerity to venture beyond the protection of their batteries. The probability, however, is, that the enemy had no ſerious intention of putting to ſea, and that they came into the outer harbour for the purpoſe of performing ſome evolutions on the occaſion of the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtile, which might be attended with inconvenience in the inner harbour. The Veteran man of war ſailed for the French coaſt on Saturday, in conſequence of the above information, and was ſpeedily followed by the Truſty.

Some of the French journals have arrived ſince our laſt, the principal contents of which are given in a ſubſequent part of our paper. It will be ſeen that they begin to ſpeak openly of the forward ſtate of their preparations, and with confidence of the efficacy of the means provided for the ſubjugation of this country. We ſmile, however, at the inſolent menace, and dare the tyrant to the aſſault. We have no doubt of the ſerious intention of the enemy in this reſpect, but we poſſeſs a proud confidence that the day of attack will prove a ſtill brighter day of glory to us than any of which even the ſplendid annals of Britain furniſh an example.

A mail from Liſbon arrived on Saturday. Some private letters received by this conveyance, expreſs apprehenſions of a ſpeedy rupture between Great-Britain and Spain and Portugal; but the foundation of theſe appear by no means ſolid; while other accounts ſpeak with confidence of the continuance of peace. The Gibraltar man of war, arrived at Portſmouth, with the Mediteranean trade, left Cadiz on the 20th ult. at which time the ſtate of things at that place, and every other circumſtance, induced a general confidence that the Spaniſh Government entertained no hoſtile diſpoſition towards this country.

Yeſterday we received, excluſively, the Moniteur of the 6th, 7th and 8th inſtant, and alſo the Leyden Gazette of Friday laſt. The Moniteur of the 7th announces the return to Paris of Monſieur Jaubert, whom Bonaparte had ſent to Conſtantinople. The object and the ſucceſs of his miſſion are not ſtated, but ſome particulars are given of his journey from Conſtantinople to Paris, which are extremely remarkable. The ſpirit of revolt in the Turkiſh Empire is ſaid to be fomented by ſome European nation. What nation is alluded to, we ſhould not have been at any loſs to diſcover, even without the aſſiſtance of the article from Conſtantinople, which appears in the ſame paper, and which attributes to Ruſſia the expectation of uniting Turkey to its dominions.

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It is with ſincere regret we find the apprehenſions which have lately been expreſſed in the Dublin papers relative to the ſtate of Ireland, are not without ſome foundation.—Our intelligent correſpondent writes as follows:—

DUBLIN, July 10.

"The ſituation of this country grows every hour more critical. From various accounts received this day from ſeveral adjacent counties, a ſpirit of inſurrection appears to be pretty general among the lower orders. It is confidently reported that they are ſworn to riſe the moment they receive an account of the enemy being at ſea. Several pieces of gold, bearing the image of Bonaparte, have been lately received from the continent. Yeſterday the Conſervators of the city ordered the names of the inhabitants to be placed on the doors of the ſeveral houſes, and a reward of 500l. has been offered for the apprehenſion of William Putnam M'Cabe, a perſon deſcribed as having lately landed in this country from France.

"Although Lord Hardwicke is much regarded on account of his private virtues, the Marſden Adminiſtration is very unpopular, and when the circumſtance of this city having been ſuffered to be taken by ſurpriſe on the memorable 23d of July is conſidered, much regret is felt at that gentleman being continued in his ſituation, at a moment ſo critical as the preſent. The arrival of Mr. Foſter here would greatly animate the loyaliſts of Ireland, and I aſſure you that under the exiſting circumſtances, they require every encouragement that can be afforded them.

"M'Cabe, who is now claimed, was, I underſtand, Aid-de-Camp to the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald."

July 18.

A private letter from Paris, of the 7th inſt. ſtates, that ſeveral violent diſcuſſions have taken place between Bonaparte and his Miniſters and Counſellors of the marine department, relative to the armament againſt this country. Gun-boats, and other armed veſſels, according to the letter, are already built, more than ſufficient to carry over to England 120,000 men: but the harbours of Boulogne, Ambleteur, and Calais, are not ſufficiently large or commodious enough to contain ſuch a number of veſſels, and the ſituation of the other harbours, on account of their diſtance, is not convenient enough to execute a landing with ſmall craft on ſuch an extenſive ſcale as Bonaparte had determined.

The proteſt of Louis XVIII. as inſerted in the Moniteur, is ſaid to be a fabrication.

NATIONAL FINANCE. The propoſitions ſubmitted by Mr. Johnſtone to the Houſe of Commons on Saturday laſt, have been printed. According to theſe it appears, that the total ſum to be raiſed in Great-Britain, in the year 1804, is 77,849,179l. and the receipts to anſwer it 76,073,630l. leaving a deficiency of 1,772,249l.

We have received ſome further advices from the coaſt, by which we find a firing in the direction of Boulogne was renewed on Monday morning at an early hour, and continued almoſt inceſſantly during the whole of the day. By the help of teleſcopes, upwards of two hundred of the enemy's veſſels were obſerved to come out of the harbour, but not beyond the protection of their batteries, while fourteen ſail of our ſhips of war were ſeen about four miles from the ſhore, rather to the weſtward of Boulogne, not having ſufficient wind to act, it being calm all day. A convoy of the enemy's craft, conſiſting of twelve ſail of brigs and luggers, went along ſhore from Calais to Boulogne, ſuppoſed to be laden with ſtores, and the firing of the moſt part, proceeded from the batteries protecting them from a few of our cruizers. About 2 o'clock they reached their deſtination, the oppoſing veſſels not being able to go ſufficiently cloſe in ſhore to intercept them.

The enemy's flotilla is now regularly formed in diviſions, and were in motion the whole of Monday, practiſing a varicty of manœuvres. Our troops along the coaſt are conſtantly on the alert, and every neceſſary precaution is taken to guard againſt ſurpriſe. Happily the country is now duly arouſed to a ſenſe of the danger with which it is menaced; and it is only for Britons to be appriſed of the true ſtate of their ſituation, to defeat any attack that may be directed againſt their ſecurity, their independence, and their happineſs. To danger they will ever oppoſe an unſhaken intrepidity; and as freemen, having a proud inheritance to tranſmit to their poſterity, they will prefer glorious death to the degrading bondage of Corſican deſpotiſm.

—

PARIS, July 5.

The Emperer has decreed new uniforms for the ſailors, compoſing the crews of our fleets and flotillas. They are in future to be dreſſed in blue jackets, in the manner and cut of thoſe of dragoons; red waiſtcoats, with gilt buttons; blue nankeen for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies. They are to wear red ſtockings of wool in Europe, but of cotton in the other parts of the world. Their ſhoes are to be pointed, with round buckles; and their hair to be cropped, without powder. They are to change their ſhirts three times in the week, and each ſailor is to have three ſhirts, one white and two coloured ones. When on ſhore, they are to wear ſmall cocked hats; but when on board, except the forecaſtlemen, the others may wear round hats. Their night caps are to be red, and waſhed once in the week. Their neckcloths are to be, for full dreſs, of black ſilk; but otherwiſe, of cotton dyed black. Each man is to have two night caps and two neckcloths. Beſides a boarding axe, each ſailor is to be armed with one ſhort ſword, a dagger, and two piſtols, ſmall enough to be placed in the pockets of their trowſers. Each man is allowed two pipes in the week, and half a pound of tobacco for chewing, and a quarter of a pound for ſmoaking, if the commanders think the latter may be permitted without danger. When at anchor, they are to bathe morning and night, for half an hour each time; when at ſea, they are to waſh their bodies all over twice a week. They are to comb out their hair three times in the week, and to be ſhaved once every four days. When in Europe, they are for exerciſe, to dance for an hour every ſecond day. They are, to avoid ſcorbutic complaints, to waſh their mantles twice in the week with vinegar, and once every day with freſh water.

From the Moniteur of July 7.

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be a grand parade. The Emperor will give audience in the palace of the Thuilleries, to the Ambaſſadors and Miniſters who have received their new credentials.

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a ſtray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears cropt, alſo remarkably poor. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. †

FOR SALE.

In purſuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Delaware, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 16th of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A MESSUAGE and about one hundred and four acres of land, about ſixty-five acres of which are cleared, including about five acres of meadow, two thirds of which are watered by a never failing ſtream, and more may be made; the remainder woodland of a good quality.

This tract of land is beautifully ſituated in Birmingham townſhip, Delaware county, and of a good quality, adjoining Dilworth's town, on the road leading from Wilmington to Weſt-Cheſter, and about half way between Concord and Birmingham meeting-houſes.—It is thought unneceſſary to enumerate further particulars, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer will view the premiſes, on or before the day of ſale, which will be ſhewn, and conditions made known, by

AMOS BRINTON, Adminiſtrator of JOSEPH BRINTON, deceaſed.

Sept. 5, 1804.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all thoſe perſon who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts, legally atteſted, for ſettlement. *5w A. BRINTON.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED to the eſtate of JANE BURN, late of Marple townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH BURN,
EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804. *

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handſomely ſituated for a country ſeat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norriſtown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two ſtory ſtone houſe, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Alſo, a log houſe adjoining, ſuitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-houſe, complete; ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, and a good well at the door. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premiſes, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-ſtreet.

Auguſt 30, 1804. tf

Came

TO the plantation of David Cunningham, in the Northern-Liberties, in November laſt, a pale red COW, dry.—Likewiſe, in April laſt, a brindle COW, without horns. The owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM KESTER.

Auguſt 29, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby, Delaware county, about the firſt of the Eighth Month, *TWO COWS*; one of them red, with ſhort crooked horns, ſuppoſed to be eleven or twelve years old, in very good order; the other red and white, with a rope about her horns, ſeven or eight years old: both of them middle ſized. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

THOMAS GARRETT.

9th Mo. 4th, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED to the eſtate of *EDWARD DOUGHARTY*, late of the townſhip of Eaſt-Fallowfield, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

Dr. FRANCIS GARDNER,
HUGH JORDAN, } *Executors.*

Auguſt 20, 1804. †6w

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Marcus-Hook Croſs Roads, about the 15th of July laſt, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray his expences.

JACOB D. BARKER.

Auguſt 27, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts properly authenticated for ſettlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Broke

INTO the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of July laſt, a pair of *OXEN*; one a red, the other brindle, each with a white face, and ſuppoſed to be about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS KIRK.

Upper Darby, Delaware county, Auguſt 1, 1804. *

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.				Dolls. 90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1 first drawn No. on the 10th day		500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1 On the laſt day, when only 600 are in the wheel		6,000

Tickets and Shares, for ſale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
AND BY
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, ſouth Sixth-ſtreet.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY, corner of Green and Third-ſtreets.
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, Budd-ſtreet } *Commiſſioners.*

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.
Half Tickets, 3 25
Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED to the eſtate of *JOSEPH CARVER*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate to exhibit their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOEL CARVER,
CHARLES SANKEY, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Auguſt 28, 1804. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, *A BLACK MARE*, near fifteen hands high, about eight years old, a natural trotter, with a bald face, and four white feet, a round lump under her chin of the ſize of a large hickory nut, ſhod before, and lately galled on both ſhoulders.—Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive Ten Dollars; if ſtolen, and the Thief brought juſtice, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, by

GARRET VANARTSDALEN.

Auguſt 24, 1804. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 15th inſtant, a *BRIGHT BAY HORSE*, with a black mane and tail, a little white on the off hind foot, trots and paces, about fifteen hands high, eight years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the thief.

JOSEPH RHOADS.

Auguſt 21, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles from Waggon-town, on the 22d of May laſt, a ſmall ſized *BROWN MARE*, ſuppoſed to be riſing ſeven years of age, has neither brand or ear mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MATTHEW.

Auguſt 21, 1804. *

Juſt opened,

And for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at No. 16, High-ſtreet, corner of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a beautiful ASSORTMENT of

TEA TRAYS,
CRUET STANDS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
ANDIRONS,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
CANDLESTICKS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,
—ALSO—
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,
LINENS AND CALLICOES,
TABLE LINEN AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
And a General Aſſortment of other DRY GOODS and HARDWARE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JAMES STOKES,

May 23, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife EDITH, otherwiſe ISABELLA, hath abſconded—Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

PETER ROBINSON.

Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem county, Aug. 1, 1804. †

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH HUNTER, late of the townſhip of Newtown, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring their accounts, legally proven, for ſettlement, by the firſt of October next; and all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs, for the recovery thereof.

EDWARD HUNTER,
GEORGE HUNTER, } *Executors.*

July 25, 1804. *

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED to the eſtate of MORRIS MORRIS, of Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of WILLIAM TORBERT, in the townſhip aforeſaid, to make payment, on the 15th of September next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet at the ſame time and place, in order for ſettlement, where we will attend.

WILLIAM HUNTER,
MORDECAI DAVIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Auguſt 3, 1804. *

BROKE

INTO the grain of the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of June, a dark red *COW*, with a ſwallow fork in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FORMAN MOUNT.

Point-no-Point, near the five mile ſtone, Auguſt 1, 1804. *

Canal.

THE Managers of the Salem county Canal Company are ready to receive propoſals for cutting ſaid canal—Any perſon or perſons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, are requeſted to apply to either of the ſubſcribers, who will ſhew the premiſes.

JOSIAH BASSETT,
JOHN TUFT,
NATHAN BASSETT,
EPHRAIM BARNES,
ELEAZER FENTON,
JOHN M'ALLISTER.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, July 17, 1804. 6w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſt. an indented German ſervant, named *JOHN GEORGE PROUGH*, about twenty years of age, ſtout made, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall pox, dark complexion, has an uncommonly wide mouth, ſpeaks little or no Engliſh, a victualler by trade. Had on, when he went away, a good hat about half worn, a roundabout jacket of an olive green colour, ſtriped gingham veſt, yellow nankeen trowſers, and ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and yellow India ſilk handkerchief round his neck. He will probably change his dreſs, as he took with him a number of other articles of wearing apparel. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to JOHN HUGHES,

Sign of the Butcher's coat of arms, Maxatonie road, Montgomery county, 24 miles from Philadelphia.

July 18, 1804. †

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS
INDEBTED to the eſtate of GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, of Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of WILLIAM TORBERT, in the townſhip aforeſaid, to make payment, on the 15th of September next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet at the ſame time and place, in order for ſettlement, where we will attend.

JAMES MORRIS,
MORDECAI DAVIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Auguſt 3d, 1804. *

Was taken up,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th ult. a *BAY HORSE*, with a ſmall ſtar, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB BECHER.

Auguſt 14, 1804. §

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres of good land, whereon are erected a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, with a cellar underneath, 42 feet by 32, two ſtories high, divided into neat apartments, with a pump of never failing water at the door, and a laſting ſpring of water and a large ſpring-houſe convenient to the dwelling; alſo one other convenient tenement; a log barn, 60 feet by 30, with other uſeful out-houſes and improvements, all built ſince the year 1783, except the barn; a good bearing apple orchard, with a great quantity of peach, plumb, cherry, and other fruit trees; 20 acres of ſaid land are meadow of an excellent quality, the fields ſet with clover, with two ſtreams of water running through it, one third woodland of large timber of almoſt all kinds, at the diſtance of two or three miles from 4 griſt and ſaw-mills, in a public place, convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, in a healthy and fertile neighbourhood for fruit, grain, graſs, &c. near the head waters of French and Brandywine creeks, 3 miles from limeſtone land, 38 from Philadelphia, 14 from Weſt-Cheſter, the county town, and 4 from two furnaces and forges. On the above tract are large quantities of iron ore, &c. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living thereon, who will give a good title.

JOHN ROBERTS,
THOMAS ROBERTS.

Auguſt 1, 1804. †

ESTATE OF
Richard Thatcher, deceaſed.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Adminiſtrator*,
No. 72, North Third-ſtreet.

1ſt Mo. 1ſt, 1803. tbctf

For Sale,

A Griſt and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. The griſt mill has two water wheels, with three run of ſtones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one ſuperfine, and two common, one rolling ſcreen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and eſteemed to be the beſt ſtand in the country, commanding a conſtant ſupply of work. The ſaw mill is almoſt new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vaſt body of white oak timber of the firſt quality. Alſo, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the reſidue plough land (about ſeventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodſtown, pleaſantly ſituated for building lots.) There are on the premiſes two convenient dwelling houſes, two barns, out houſes, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main poſt road from Philadelphia to Salem, diſtant twenty-ſeven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchaſed together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Preſuming no perſon will contract without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodſtown, 29th Auguſt, 1803. tf

N. B. The ſubſcribers having it in contemplation to view ſome of the back lands in the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania, would not object to receive a conſiderable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No 51, MARKET-STREET.

SEPTEMBER, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3849.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1804.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

EASTERN BOUNDARY OF LOUISIANA.

OUR conjecture, it seems, was not altogether inaccurate —One of the principal sources of difference between this country and Spain, really arises from the difficulty of adjusting the Eastern Boundary of Louisiana. Spain, it is well known, is anxious to limit the dimensions of that country by the Western Bank of the Mississippi. We on the contrary extend our claims as far to the East as the Perdido river; and we appeal to the *treaty* of 1719, and to the definitive *treaty* of peace of 1763, and to the *internal jurisdiction* of Florida, established by Spain both after the treaty of 1719, and 1783, as the solid basis of our pretensions. What is in truth the Eastern Boundary of Louisiana? becomes, therefore, a question of considerable importance, both as it respects our own rights, and our obligations to Spain. Is this boundary really formed by the Mississippi, or the Perdido river? On this question our federal government has no doubt formed a conclusive opinion; and there can be no doubt also, that Mr. Pinckney has been engaged in expressing this opinion, and in negociating with the Court of Madrid a corresponding arrangement. But it is the property and the duty of the *people* also to make their own enquiries, and to form their independent opinions. If, as some persons declare, this difference between the two nations is likely to terminate in a war, or even if it be likely to produce a long and interesting negociation, the people are particularly called upon, by all their political duties, to direct their attention towards this curious, and, as it may appear to some, this complicated question.

On this question my researches have not certainly been very extensive; but as far as they have gone they have conducted me to the conclusion, that our newly acquired country of Louisiana extends beyond the Mississippi as far as the Perdido river. The contrary opinion, the opinion, that it is bounded by the Mississippi, is unsupported either by the *treaties* which have been formed by Spain, or by the *jurisdiction* which she has established in Florida. The principal arguments, which have appeared in favour of this opinion, are given in the extract of a letter from Madrid, dated July 12. To determine then in a certain degree the truth of this opinion, it will be necessary to analyse the contents of this letter. In every part of it, it appears to me deficient in accuracy of fact, or accuracy of conclusion.

It is *not true* that "*East* and *West* Florida were originally ceded by France to England by the treaty of 1763." The terms of *East* and *West* Florida were never known in Spanish or French geography. This distinction was first introduced by the English government, after the definitive treaty of 1763 —By this treaty, all the country East of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, being given up to them, they divided the *whole* territory South of Georgia, and East of the Ibberville, into the *two* distinct provinces of E. and W. Florida. This assertion is indeed expressly confirmed by the writer himself, who says afterwards, that previous to 1780 this country had been divided into the *two* Floridas.

It is *not true* that France "at the same time ceded to Spain the island of N. Orleans, and territory west of the Mississippi." I have examined every article of this definitive treaty of 1763, (and it was said to be given at large) and I have been unable to discover a single article which relates to this cession. The truth appears to be, that this cession was stipulated for in a secret treaty of 1762, made between France and Spain.

The *conclusion* that may be drawn from the first of these assertions, is consequently inaccurate. If this country was *not* divided into E. and W. Florida, in the year 1763, it would be absurd to seek in the Western Boundary of West-Florida for the western boundary of Florida itself. It would be absurd to assume the boundaries of this country, as it was laid off by the Spaniards before the treaty of 1763 under the denomination of *Florida*, *as* the boundaries of a new territory, which that very treaty might have created, and which the English had afterwards divided into two separate provinces, discriminated by two original names.

That a new territory *was* created by this very treaty of '63; that Florida, as owned by Spain and surrendered by them to England, did not embrace the same extent of country, as East and West Florida, owned and governed by England, will appear from the very treaty itself. By the 7th article his most Christian Majesty (that is France) makes the middle of the Mississippi river from its source to the Ibberville and from thence down the Ibberville, the boundary between his possessions and those of his Britannic Majesty. In other words, France cedes to England all the soil which it possesses to the east of these rivers. But all the soil which lies between these rivers and the Atlantic ocean did not belong it, and therefore it could not be ceded. For we discover in the 20th article his Catholic Majesty (that is Spain) ceding and guaranteeing Florida, with all that it possesses to the east of these rivers, to Great-Britain. By this treaty then it would appear, that East and West Florida, which Great-Britain afterwards discriminated, were composed of all the territory which France possessed to the east of these rivers, and of the part which Spain possessed; that is, of Florida. What part then did France possess; and what part did Spain possess; can only depend upon the geographical discrimination, which had existed *previous* to the treaty of '63. But this discrimination had been made by the treaty between France and Spain of 1719, and had continued from that time till the year '63. By this treaty the boundaries of Florida, inhabited by the Spaniards, and of Louisiana, possessed by the French, were fixed at the Perdido river. The conclusion, therefore, which this writer wishes to draw from his *second* assertion is consequently inaccurate. Even had the definitive treaty of 1763 ceded to Spain all the country to the East of the Mississippi, it would not have followed that it had ceded the whole country of Louisiana; because this territory did not constitute the whole of Louisiana.

It is *not true* (I am induced to believe) that after the territory of the Floridas had returned under the jurisdiction of Spain by the treaty of '83, "West Florida retained that name, and possessed a separate government, independently of Louisiana." The fact seems to have been, that the distinction between East and West Florida was never maintained by Spain; that the part of the country which lies between the Apalichola and Perdido rivers was put under the administration of the Governor of St. Augustine's, and that the remaining part between the Perdido and Mississippi rivers were subject to the superintending power of the Governor of New-Orleans. If this statement be accurate, it is evident that Louisiana and Florida had each of them the same extent, when they were "actually in the hands of Spain," that they "had, when France possessed it:" And by the treaty of 1719, the boundary line was fixed at the Perdido river. But if this statement be not accurate; if the Florida, over which Spain exercised a jurisdiction after the treaty of '63 extended to the Mississippi, while the Florida, which belonged to it previous to this treaty, did not extend farther than the Perdido river; a curious question will occur, whether the Louisiana which has been ceded to us, is to have "the same extent which it actually had in the hands of Spain," or the extent "that it had when France possessed it?" The spirit of the treaty appears to embrace the last construction. The Perdido river, therefore, seems to be the true line of demarcation between the American territory of Louisiana and the Spanish province of Florida.

For the most complete account of Louisiana (taken in all its extent) I refer them to Morse's American Gazetteer, published during the present war.

"As long ago as the year 1676, the inhabitants of the French province of Canada explored the country on the Mississippi. A few years afterwards (1685) La Sale, with emigrants from old France, made a settlement on the bay of St. Bernard, and at the close of the 17th century, previous to the existence of the Spanish colony of Pensacola, another French settlement was made by the Governor D'Ibberville, at Mobile, and on the Isle of Dauphin, or Massacre, at the mouth of that bay.—In 1712, a short time previous to the peace of Utrecht, Louis XIV. described the extent of the colony of Louisiana (by the settlements) in his grant of its exclusive commerce to Crozat. Three years subsequent to this, the Spanish establishment at Pensacola was formed, as well as the settlement of the Adaius on the river Mexicana. After various conflicting efforts on both sides, the bay and river Perdido was established (from the peace of 1719) as the boundary between the French province of Louisiana on the one side, and the Spanish province of Florida on the other: this river being nearly equi-distant between Mobile and Pensacola. Near the close of the war between England and France, rendered memorable for the unexampled success with which it was conducted by that unrivalled statesman the great Lord Chatham, Spain became a party on the side of France. The loss of the Havanna, and other important dependencies, was the immediate consequence.—In 1762, France, by a secret treaty of contemporaneous date with the preliminary treaty of peace, relinquished Louisiana to Spain as an indemnity for her losses sustained by advocating the cause of France. By the definitive treaty of 1763, France ceded to England all that part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi, except the island of New-Orleans: the rest of the province to Spain. It is to be observed that although France ostensibly ceded this country to England, virtually, the cession was on the part of Spain: because France was no longer interested in the business, but as the friend of Spain (having previously relinquished the whole to her) and because in 1783 *restitution* was made by England, not to France, but to Spain. England having acquired this portion of Louisiana, together with the Spanish province of Florida, annexed to the former that part of Florida which lies west of the Apalachicola and east of the Perdido; thereby forming the province of West Florida. It is only in English geography, and during this period, from 1763 to 1783, that such a country as West Florida is known. For Spain having acquired both the Floridas in 1783, reannexed to Louisiana the country west of the Perdido subject to the Governor of New-Orleans, and established the ancient boundaries of Florida; the country between the Perdido and Apalachicola being subject to the Governor of St. Augustine. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes to France "the province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain," viz. to the Perdido—"and that it had when France possessed it"—to the Perdido—and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other powers; "that is saving to the United States the country given up by the treaty of San Lorenzo. We have succeeded to all the rights of France."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, September 17.

By the arrival, on Saturday last, of the Sally, captain Webber, from Liverpool, and the Galen, captain Hinkley, from London, we have received English papers to the 11th August, which state, among other articles of local concern, the safe arrival of all the valuable fleets of merchantmen expected in the month of August, among which are the China—the Leeward Island—the Jamaica—the Newfoundland—the Lisbon—and the Baltic fleets. They also inform of the prorogation of the British Parliament, by a speech from the throne—of the election of Mr. Mainwaring, of Middlesex county, in the room of Sir Francis Burdett—of the near escape of the French fleet from Brest—and of the rumour of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Great-Britain and Russia.

Of continental news, Bell's Weekly Messenger observes, "If our readers expect to find any articles of interest or importance in our foreign selections, they will be disappointed. But they will find as much tittle-tattle in the Moniteur, as in any of our own fashionable Journals; Bonaparte goes to the opera and menaces war, bespeaks a play and signs a sentence, almost in the same paragraph. The French Court is now becoming as splendid and gallant as in the age of Louis XIV; and the despotism of that reign, which, contrary to all human speculation, was so favourable to the arts, is likely, under the tyranny of Bonaparte, to prove equally propitious."

The same paper, however, contains the following article, which, if it declares not a fact, may be considered as the precursor of a measure, neither improbable, nor is it believed will be found impracticable:—"It is impossible to imbody all the rumours which are abroad in the short space allowed to us. It is said with a good deal of confidence, that an offensive and defensive alliance is concluded between Russia and England, to which Austria and Prussia are invited to accede." We wish we could speak of this as a matter that admitted no doubt. Every one acknowledges that it is the only way to liberate the continent; but every one is aware of the difficulty of organizing a confederacy of this magnitude, which is composed likewise of some jarring materials.

LONDON, August 2.

Tuesday his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and put an end to the present session of Parliament, by the following most gracious speech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Before I put an end to the present session of parliament, I am desirous of expressing my entire approbation of the zeal and assiduity, with which you have applied yourselves to the great objects of public concern which have come under your consideration.

You have wisely continued to direct your attention to the encouragement and improvement of that respectable and powerful volunteer force, which the ardor and spirit of my subjects has enabled me to establish to an extent hitherto unexampled: You have at the same time endeavoured to combine an additional establishment for our domestic defence, with the means of augmenting our regular army, and of maintaining it on such scale as may be proportioned to the circumstances of the times, and to the rank which this country ought ever to hold among the powers of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You are entitled to my warmest acknowledgements for the fresh proof which you have given me of your constant and affectionate attachment to my person and family, and your regard to the honour and dignity of my crown, by the liberal provision which you have made for the payment of the debt on my civil list revenues, and for furnishing me with the additional means of defraying the increase which has unavoidably taken place in different branches of my expenditure.

I must also return you my warmest thanks for the extensive provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service; especially for the just and prudent attention which you have shewn to true œconomy, and to the permanent credit and welfare of the country, by the great exertions you have made for preventing, as far as possible, the accumu-

lation of debt, and for raiſing ſo large a proportion of the expences of the war within the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have now only to recommend to you to carry into your reſpective counties the ſame zeal for the public intereſt, which has guided all your proceedings. It will be your partiſar duty to inculcate on the minds of all claſſes of my ſubjects, that the preſervation of all that is moſt dear to them requires the continuance of their unremitted exertions for the national defence.

The preparations which the enemy has long been forming, for the declared purpoſe of invading this kingdom, are daily augmented, and the attempt appears to have been delayed only with the view of procuring additional means for carrying it into execution.

Relying on the ſkill, valour, and diſcipline of my naval and military force, aided by the voluntary zeal and native courage of my people, I look with confidence to the iſſue of this great conflict; and I doubt not that it will terminate, under the bleſſing of Providence, not only in repelling the danger of the moment, but in eſtabliſhing, in the eyes of foreign nations, the ſecurity of this country on a baſis never to be ſhaken.

In addition to this firſt and great object, I entertain the animating hope that the benefit to be derived from our ſucceſsful exertions will not be confined within ourſelves; but that by their example, and their conſequences, they may lead to the re-eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſyſtem in Europe, as may reſcue it from the precarious ſtate to which it is reduced, and may finally raiſe an effectual barrier againſt the unbounded ſchemes of aggrandizement and ambition, which threaten every independent nation that yet remains on the continent.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th day of September next.

Auguſt 4.

On the 20th ult. M. D'Oubeil, the Ruſſian charge des affaires in France, had received a courier with diſpatches, which required an immediate anſwer; he therefore went directly to the office of the foreign department, where he was informed by M. Callard, its chief, *ad interim*, that the Emperor being on the coaſt, and Talleyrand at the waters of Bourbon d'Archambeau, until further orders from the Emperor, the communications could not be anſwered; though they would be received and forwarded to his Majeſty, whoſe determination ſhould be ſent to M. D'Oubeil, as ſoon as obtained. It will be ſeen that the abſence of Bonaparte and his miniſter, at the moment when a courier from St. Peterſburgh was expected, with the Emperor's ultimatum, is merely a political trick to gain time, as, ſhould the month of Auguſt paſs in temporizing, and without any open rupture with Ruſſia, the ſeaſon will be too far advanced for the Ruſſian naval and military forces to co-operate with England this year; at leaſt, upon a large ſcale; and, during the winter, changes may occur, of which the Corſican will take advantage, either to embroil his oppoſers, or to bring about a pacification with them.

BOMBARDMENT OF HAVRE.

Diſpatches from Captain Oliver, commanding our blockading ſquadron off Havre, were laſt night received at the Admiralty. They contain intelligence of the renewal of the bombardment of that town and port laſt Friday. The houſes and ſhipping are ſtated to have been conſiderably damaged. During the bombardment, in the courſe of which a great number of ſhells were thrown, a diviſion of the enemy's gun boats ventured out, for the purpoſe of annoying our ſquadron; but they were very nearly cut off by the ſkilful manœuvres of our veſſels, and regained, with much difficulty, the harbour. The particulars of the attack will, it is expected, appear in the gazette of this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA FLEET.

Notice was received at Lloyd's yeſterday, of the ſafe arrival of the Leeward Iſland fleet, as well as of the Liſbon fleet, and thus, in a very great degree, were the fears of the merchants diſſipated for the ſafety of the homeward bound trade. At no period in the hiſtory of Great-Britain, were ſo many, ſo valuable, and ſo ill protected fleets, expected to arrive at one time, as during the preſent week. The China fleet, the Newfoundland fleet, the Leeward Iſland fleet, the Jamaica fleet, the Liſbon fleet, and the Baltic fleet, were all hourly expected; while an alarm was given of a French ſquadron having eluded the vigilance of our blockade at Breſt. The loweſt eſtimate of the value of the homeward bound trade was between ſixteen and ſeventeen millions: the bare duties to government were above four millions. It was of courſe to the merchants and underwriters a moſt critical moment; and no language can expreſs the ſatisfaction which was felt in conſequence of this intelligence, not only of the ſafe arrival of the China and Leeward Iſland trade, but alſo of the French ſquadron being ſafely cooped up in Camaret Bay. It ſpread univerſal joy through the city. No apprehenſion is now entertained for the Jamaica fleet, as by the very favourable wind which has blown for ſome days, they may be expected in the courſe of a day or two.

We yeſterday had the ſatisfaction of announcing the long expected arrival of the China fleet. They ſailed from Canton on the 5th of February, without convoy, and on the 15th fell in with Admiral Linois, off Poulo Auro, who engaged them for half an hour, and then ſheared of.

BRITISH SKILL AND BRAVERY.

Auguſt 9.

An official account of the engagement, between Admiral Linois ſquadron and the China fleet of merchantmen, is this morning publiſhed from the Eaſt-India Houſe. It is contained in a letter from the commander of the Company's ſhip Earl Camden, of which the following is an extract: "On the 14th Feb. at day break, we ſaw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and at 8, A. M. a ſignal was made from one of the fleet for ſeeing four ſtrange ſail in the S. W. Four veſſels were immediately ſent to examine, and very ſoon reported, by ſignal, that they were an enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of a line of battle ſhip, three frigates and one brig. At four P. M. the look out ſhips were recalled, and a line of battle formed in cloſe order. As ſoon as the enemy could fetch in our wake, they put about; we kept on our courſe under an eaſy ſail; at near ſun-ſet they were cloſe up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to ſupport them; but at the cloſe of day we perceived them to haul to windward. We lay to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters: at day break, on the 13th, we ſaw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying to. We hoiſted our colours, offering him battle if he choſe to come down. The enemy's four ſhips hoiſted French colours, the line of battle ſhip carrying a Rear Admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours. At nine A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of ſailing, and ſteered our courſe under an eaſy ſail, the enemy then filled their ſails, and edged towards us. At one P. M. finding they propoſed to attack and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the ſignal to attack and bear down upon him, and engage in ſucceſſion; the Royal George being the leading ſhip, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we ſtood towards him under a preſs of ſail; the enemy then formed in a very cloſe line, and opened their fire on the headmoſt ſhip, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Ganges and Earl Camden opened their fire as ſoon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ſhips could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind and ſtood away to the eaſtward under all the ſail they could ſet. At two, P. M. I made the ſignal for a general chace, and we purſued them till four, P. M. when fearing a longer purſuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and conſidering the immenſe property at ſtake, I made the ſignal to tack, and at eight P. M. we anchored in a ſituation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could diſtinguiſh the enemy, we perceived him ſteering to the eaſtward, under a preſs of ſail. The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many ſhot in her hull, and more in her ſails; but few ſhot touched either the Camden or the Ganges, and the fire of the enemy ſeemed to be ill directed, his ſhot either falling ſhort or paſſing over us.

FROM RATISBON, July 13,

This day, in the Diet, the Imperial Royal Comital Envoys made the following declaration; on which no obſervations were made by the directory of the empire.

Verbal declaration of the Imperial and Royal Legation at the Diet in Circulo:

"The Imperial and Royal Legation has it in commiſſion to ſignify, that his Imperial Majeſty participates, at all times, in the confidence which his Electoral Highneſs of Baden entertains in the friendly ſentiments of France towards the General Empire; and on this confidence we found the hopes of his Majeſty, that as the incidents at Ettenheim and Offenburg were of that nature, on which the moſt friendly and greateſt powers have never omitted to enter into ſatisfactory explanations, the French Court would receive, in an amicable manner, and be deſirous to comply with the requeſt of the empire, for a friendly explanation.

"As his Majeſty, therefore, in this natural view of the ſubject, cannot apprehend that the meaſure propoſed, inſtead of procuring the ſatisfaction deſired, ſhould produce any new diſagreeable conſequences, he cannot but be of opinion, that the propoſed deliberation of the Diet ſhould be proceeded to.—The Legation, therefore, has it in commiſſion, if the other comital Legations ſhall receive inſtructions, to proceed to the opening of this deliberation, and to give their votes ſuitable to their declarations of the 14th May?"

It being found impracticable to complete the crews of the greater part of the government veſſels with ſeamen, the Emperor has ordered that detachments of troops ſhould be embarked, to ſupply the deficiency; for whoſe encouragement bounties are offered.

There has been a ſerious inſurrection in the Britiſh colony of New South Wales.—The inſurgents were principally united Iriſhmen.—By the ſpirit and promptneſs of the government and the loyal ſubjects it was however ſoon ſuppreſſed; 300 perſons were confined—10 had been ſentenced to death, and 4 executed.

When Te Deum was ſung at Rennes, in honour of Bonaparte's Imperial dignity, the crowd was ſo great, that moſt of the conſtituted authorities were excluded, and remained at the door outſide the church.—Three perſons inſide were ſuffocated, and two women miſcarried in the church. The Grand Vicaire to the Biſhop, who officiated, was taken ill, and died the ſame afternoon. The police have taken meaſures to prevent ſuch accidents for the future. Every perſon, before admiſſion into the church, is to ſhew his or her paſs, or card of citizenſhip, which will prevent ſtrangers from excluding the real pariſhioners.

[*Journal de Paris.*]

Since 1790, the tranquility of La Vendee, and of the weſtern deparments, has never been greater than at this moment. The hotels of the deparments have been crowded with citizens of every age, who deſired to give their votes in favour of the hereditary imperial dignity in the Bonaparte family. In ſix of the *ci devant* inſurgent departments, only two perſons have inſcribed againſt a rank and a dynaſty *neceſſary for the repoſe of the world*, and to which the univerſe is indebted for the preſervation of morality, civilization, and religion. Addreſſes are pouring in from every village, nay, from every cottage in La Vendee, all expreſſing the ſame ſentiments of fidelity and gratitude; and ſhould the Emperor, as the rumour is, viſit that part of his empire, his Majeſty's whole journey will be a continual triumph, where nothing will be heard but the praiſes and bleſſings of a happy people.

[*Journal de Paris.*]

Auguſt 10.

A Ruſſian fleet has ſailed from Revel.—One diviſion is to cruize off Bornholm, to protect Holſtein from the deſigns of the French; the other is ſuppoſed to have ſailed for the North Sea.

IMPERIAL SWORD.—A Swediſh armorer has lately preſented to his mperial Majeſty NAPOLEON a ſword, at which he has worked for theſe four years. The following is the deſcription of it.

The handle of the ſword repreſents the head of an Arabian horſe, with buſts of Mercury and Mars. Upon the branch of the guard appears the Goddeſs of recompence, ſurrounded by ſix heroes all crowned with laurel wreath which ſhe ſhews to ſix other heroes, that they may merit it.

The blade, of the moſt exquiſite beauty and workmanſhip, damaſked and incruſted with an inſcription in golden letters, Arabic characters, bears theſe words: *Thou wilt conquer thy enemies, and wilt have pity on the nations of peace.* On the other ſide of the blade, juſtice crowned with glory.

The upper ornament of the ſcabbord is ſet with fine pearls, fiſhed in the river of Eure-Amine, in Finland.

The upper ornament repreſents the Goddeſs Pallas, ſeated and leaning againſt a column, upon which is ſeen the inſcription R. P. F. beſide the column are the victorious banners of the republic. The Goddeſs is holding in her right hand a buckler, with the buſt of Bonaparte, and at her feet is a couched lion.

The ſecond ornament repreſents Bonaparte, on horſeback, ſurrounded by aids-de-camp uncovered, becauſe they are ſpeaking to Bonaparte.

Upon the ornament in the middle of the ſcabbard, Bonaparte is ſeen mounted upon Neptune's car, and happily arriving from Egypt, to ſave France.

The upper part of the ſcabbard repreſents Bonaparte mounted upon Mercury's car, drawn by four horſes, and haſtening to join the army.

The ſecond part repreſents the army, which ceaſes to retreat at the arrival of Bonaparte. The third part repreſents the battle of Marengo. Bonaparte here appears on horſeback, in the midſt of the fire.

Upon the fourth part the battle continues, and terminates with a victory.

The fifth part repreſents a delicious garden, in middle of which the hero is ſeen repoſing upon the boſom of the nation, which unknown to him places a crown of laurel upon his head.

Upon the ſixth part the hero is ſeen going out of his tent under the figure of Alexander: the Amazons throw themſelves at his feet begging for peace.

Upon the ſame piece are ſeen Hercules and Mars giving each other the hand in token of reconciliation; they are trampling upon diſcord.

Upon the right ſide of the upper ornament are ſeen different trophies of war.

The right ſide of the ſcabbard repreſents part of the towns and fortreſſes conquered by Bonaparte.

The lower part of the ſcabbard repreſents the preparations for the deſcent, gun-boats, anchors, cables, maſts, ſails, &c.

[*Paris paper.*]

Auguſt 11.

The reſt of the Jamaica fleet paſſed Portſmouth yeſterday; and thus have all our homeward bound fleets arrived without the loſs of a veſſel belonging to them. Infinite praiſe is due to the captains of all the ſhips by which the fleets have been convoyed.

The election for Middleſex county has at length terminated in the election of Mr. Mainwaring, by a majority of five votes. No electioneering conteſt ſince the exiſtence of the Britiſh Conſtitution has been conducted with more tumult, or has excited ſo much of the public attention and intereſt. Could we believe the votes polled for Sir Francis Burdett were all or even a tenth part of them given by perſons approving the deſigns of his faction, the reſult of the conteſt would be an object of deep regret, notwithſtanding the return of Mr. Mainwaring; but knowing the apparent ſtrength of Sir Francis has been obtained by fraudulent means, we neither deſpair of the public ſpirit, nor feel diſmay at the popular clamour.

LORD DUNCAN.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this gallant officer and truly worthy man. He expired ſuddenly on Saturday laſt. This veteran Admiral had, on various occaſions, greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly under the late Lord Keppel, and in the memorable and ſplendid action with the Dutch Admiral Winter, at Camperdown, for his ſpirited conduct in which he received his Peerage and a ſuitable penſion. He cloſed a moſt honourable life in his 73d year.

Linois is reputed to be extremely fond of "tripping on the light fantaſtic toe;" he will not, however, have reaſon to recollect with pleaſure the Chineſe *Dance*.

In addition to the rich cargo of ſilks and teas, the China fleet has brought home a *ſtock* of *reputation*, that will add very much to our *mercantile credit*.

Had the engagement with Linois laſted a vaſt deal longer, there was no danger of the *tea ſhips* running out of *ammunition*, as a principal part of their cargo conſiſts of *gun-powder* and *canniſter* ſhot.

The Royal George received ſixty-ſix ſhot, which did her conſiderable damage, though not ſo much as might be expected; the firſt broadſide from the Marengo was pointed too low, the effect otherwiſe muſt have proved fatal.

Croſſes, lyers, crowns, and diadems, continue the prevailing ornaments in the head dreſs of a Pariſian *elegante*.

The Batavian Journals, received to the 3d inſtant, communicate a ſtatement generally accredited at Paris, that a Note, by way of ultimatum, has been delivered by the Ruſſian Charge d'Affairs, to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, demanding the evacuation of Hanover; and acquainting the French government, that in caſe of a refuſal he had been directed by his ſovereign immediately to leave Paris. We are not much inclined to give credit to this ſtatement, but it had the effect of depreciating the funds, which are ſaid to have fallen one per cent. in conſequence of it. On the 30th ult. the French Miniſter at the Hague preſented his new credentials, and a proceſſion ſuitable to the parade and oſtentation of the Corſican's new title took place on the occaſion.

A letter from the Hague, of the 28th ult. ſays, that moſt of the troops in the Texel are diſembarked, and the proviſions, collected there for their uſe, are diſpoſed of by public auction. From theſe occurrences it is concluded, that no expedition of any conſequence will ſail from that part of the Batavian republic, at leaſt until a landing in England is made good by the troops on board the flotillas at Fluſhing, Oſtend, and Boulogne. The whole number of French troops at preſent in Holland do not, according to this letter, amount to 25,000 men, of whom 15,000 are encamped near Utrecht, and the remainder in garriſon at the Helder, in Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom.

A letter from Berlin, of the 28th ult, ſays, that "with two Ruſſian armies on his eaſtern and northern frontiers, and three French armies on his weſtern and ſouthern, the King of Pruſſia has declared to the Courts of St. Peterſburgh and St. Cloud, that his Majeſty intends to preſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, and therefore will not permit the paſſage of any troops, artillery or ammunition, through his dominions; but regard as an enemy, any power attempting to force a paſſage."

It is confidently aſſerted, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and Ruſſia, and that it was ſigned by Lord Harrowby and Count Woronzow, on Tueſday laſt, previous to his Majeſty's going down to the Houſe of Lords.—We are inclined to think that the article ſigned was rather a project of treaty than a treaty itſelf.

A Ruſſian galley from Marmoringo, in the Crimea, for Peterſburgh, paſſed the Sound on the 13th July. She came from Barcelona, and her crew were dreſſed after the Turkiſh faſhion. This is the firſt veſſel from the Black Sea which has ever paſſed the Sound.

General Moreau was ſtill at Barcelona in the middle of July, where he had been joined by his lady.

THE BREST FLEET.

The diſpatches received yeſterday at the Admiralty, from Sir Charles Cotton, ſtate, that Gantheaume's ſquadron was diſcovered on the 3d inſt. at anchor in Carmaret Bay, where we underſtand the French ſhips are protected by ſuch formidable batteries, that any attack on them in their actual poſition would be unavaling. Were it not for the vigilant look out which the Fox cutter kept, and the continued firing of ſignals, Gantheaume would probably have effected his eſcape. His ſquadron is now found to conſiſt of nine ſail of the line and three frigates. Every ſhip which can be ſpared will be ſent off with all poſſible diſpatch to reinforce the Grand Fleet, as the late ſortie muſt neceſſarily divide the attention of our veſſels, and call for increaſed ſtrength and exertion.

Notwithſtanding we are aſſured that the ſubſtance of the diſpatches received from Sir Charles Cotton is ſuch as we have ſtated, our Plymouth letter of this morning ſays, that a cutter arrived at that port, on Sunday, has brought intelligence of Gantheaume's return, the preceding day, to his old ſtation, in the outer road of Breſt.

Although the name of Gantheaume is more known than that of any French Admiral of the preſent day, he has never diſtinguiſhed himſelf but by his eſcapes. On the very day when he paſſed the Gut of Gibraltar, the 8th of February, 1801, in effecting his eſcape

from Breſt, Sir Robert Calder ſailed in purſuit of him from Torbay.

Admiral Cornwallis ſailed from Spithead yeſterday morning, in the Glory, of 98 guns, to reſume his command on the Breſt ſtation. Diſpatches received from the Admiralty, at Portſmouth, in the courſe of the morning, were immediately ſent after him in the Roſe cutter, which overtook the Glory at St. Catharine's point, as ſhe was ſtanding down Channel.

TRIESTE, June 28.

On the 23d of June, an occurrence, which may riſe to ſome ſerious diſcuſſions, happened off Trieſte. An Engliſh cutter was convoying ſix merchantmen of her nation. At Pirana, in Iſtria, thinking the latter ſafe, the cutter parted from her convoy. Five of the merchant veſſels were bound to Trieſte, and one of them to Venice. Three French privateers had found means to ſkulk into the Iſtrian ſea; one of which attacked the five veſſels four leagues from Trieſte. They returned the fire, but crowded all the ſail they could to make their eſcape, and four of them ſafely made Trieſte. The fifth, however, not being ſo faſt a ſailer, was purſued by the privateer, under the very cannon of Trieſte, and, as a ſignal for protection, hoiſted Auſtrian colours. The Frenchmen boarded the merchant veſſel, tore down the Auſtrian flag, and hoiſted the French, with the Engliſh below it.—To revenge this wanton act of piracy, the citadel made a ſignal to the batteries, which immediately fired upon the privateer. Her ſails being torn to rags, and the weather being unfavourable, ſhe was obliged to put into Trieſte. This affair was witneſſed by one half of the inhabitants of the city. Four companies of infantry, together with a ſufficient detachment of artillery, remained under arms all night on the ſea ſhore.

In the evening the Engliſh cutter came into the port, and ſaluted the town with fifteen guns, which ſalute was immediately returned by an equal number. She immediately laid herſelf alongſide the Frenchmen, ſo as to render any attempt to eſcape impoſſible. The government, unwilling to decide upon this ſubject, has ſent a report of the buſineſs to Vienna.

BRUN, July 23.

The gazette of this city contains an article from the frontiers of Turkey, which is as follows:

The Turks on the 13th inſt. made a ſortie from Belgrade, and endeavoured to carry the redoubts furniſhed with artillery, which the Servians had erected in front of their line.—The attempt was unſucceſsful, and after a very bloody conflict, they were obliged to make a very precipitate retreat. The Dey, who commanded the attack, had, it is ſaid, his foot ſhot off. Nothing further is known relative to Bekir Pacha, commiſſioned by the Porte to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquility in Servia.

The army which the Turkiſh government means to ſend againſt the rebels in Romelia will amount to 100,000 men: moſt of theſe troops are from Aſia, and have already paſſed through Conſtantinople.

An inhabitant of Aſtracan has made a very valuable diſcovery. A plant, which grows every where in Europe and Aſia, in marſhy and damp places, and on the banks of the rivers, called by the botaniſts Butomus Cimbelatus, produces, after a very ſhort and eaſy preparation, flour, of which bread may be made almoſt as white as wheaten bread. The inventor has ſent a proof both of the flour and of the bread to the Miniſter of the Interior, and in return received from the Emperor a very valuable preſent.

An intrigue at Vienna was intended to embroil the Emperor with his brother, the Archduke Charles; but, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of our ambaſſador, Champigny, every thing was diſcovered in time, and the authors are diſgraced and puniſhed.

HALIFAX, September 8.

We have been favoured with the peruſal of two French official letters, dated Paris, 30th Germinal (April 20.) One of them is ſigned "Decres," and addreſſed to Jerome Bonaparte, now in America. The writer informs Jerome, that, by order of the Firſt Conſul, his allowances are ſtopped; and intimates Napoleon's higheſt diſpleaſure, at his having remained ſo long in America, and having married without his conſent. He (Decres) ſays that the young woman with whom Jerome has connected himſelf will not be permitted to enter the French territories; and ſhould ſhe even arrive at any port in France, ſhe will be inſtantly re ſhipped for the American ſtates. He is reminded that the Firſt Conſul is not operated upon by the blind affection of a parent; that he will only acknowledge thoſe relations who preſs around him, and aſſiſt in executing his vaſt plans. The brothers Joſeph, Louis, and Lucien, are ſpoken of in high terms of commendation; but the latter, though eminently uſeful, and poſſeſſed of an independent fortune, yet having contracted a marriage contrary to the will of the Firſt Conſul, has been baniſhed to Rome. "But you (ſays the writer) are pointed out as a man without ſpirit, yielding to the tender paſſions; not having added a ſingle leaf to the laurels which crown him, his name, and our colours." He is repeatedly preſſed to return to France in the firſt frigate that may offer; but as often cautioned againſt bringing the young woman with him: "It would be degrading (ſays Decres) your perſonal dignity, to introduce into this country a woman, who ought to be in humiliation, and who will not be received here."

The other letter is from citizen Denes, directed to citizen Pichon; and is to the ſame effect. The whole of both letters (which are very lengthy) is ſuch as to impreſs the reader with an idea of the ſupreme inſolence and contempt, with which the Uſurper looks down on thoſe engaged in the humble walks of life. They were intercepted on board a veſſel bound from Bourdeaux to New-York; and we have not the ſmalleſt doubt of their authenticity.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

Two or three villages in the northern part of this ſtate are afflicted with the Yellow Fever, and we are concerned to add, that it exiſts at Mill-River, a village in Fairfield, Connecticut. At that place ſome perſons have died with the Yellow Fever, in its worſt form, (two in one family, the father and a ſon, by the name of Throp) and others are yet ill. This diſeaſe muſt have originated at Mill River, as we have received information from an unqueſtionable ſource, that no veſſel had arrived there to bring it; and that no inſtances of fever exiſted in New-York, or any of the northern ſtates, at the time it appeared there. While we recount the ravages this terrible ſcourge is making in many parts of the union, we are happy in ſtating (for the information of perſons at a diſtance) that New York is at this time perfectly free from fever: and, excepting a mortality prevailing among children, remarkably healthy for a warm ſeaſon.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 20.

At ſpecial Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held in this city, in and for the county of Middleſex, laſt week, JOHN PULLEN was indicted for the murder of JOHN PULLEN, the elder, his father; to which indictment he plead *Not Guilty*—Council was aſſigned him, and on Friday he traverſed his indictment—a plea of inſanity was ſet up, a number of witneſſes were examined, the teſtimony of whom generally went to prove him ſane—the jury being out about four hours, brought a verdict of *Guilty*.—On Saturday morning, after a very pathetic and elegant addreſs from his honour the Chief Juſtice, who preſided, the awful ſentence of *Death* was pronounced on him, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

CHARLESTON, September 11.

Gale of wind in the harbour of Charleſton.

On Friday night laſt, about 11 o'clock, a dreadful gale of wind came on in this harbour, and continued to blow with the moſt extreme violence until Sunday morning, one o'clock; the wind was firſt at N. E. in the courſe of Saturday morning it changed to E. and in the afternoon to S. E. It is impoſſible at this time for us to deſcribe accurately the deſtruction cauſed by this gale; the whole of the wharves from Gadſden's on Cooper river, to the extent of South Bay, have received very conſiderable damage, the heads and ſides of moſt of them are waſhed away. Of the veſſels in the harbour, but three or four eſcaped without injury, ſeveral are totally loſt, and many more are much damaged. At ſeven o'clock on Saturday morning, the period of low water, the tide was as high as it generally is at ſpring tides; it appeared, that during the preceding ebb, but little water left the river; at twelve o'clock it was from two to three feet higher than it has been ſeen for many years, and made a complete breach over the wharves, and drove many veſſels on them, where they now lie. On General Gadſden's wharf, ſeveral ſtores were waſhed or blown down, and their contents of rice and cotton much damaged, and ſome loſt. On South Bay, the whole of the bulwark made againſt the water is in ruins, and the houſe of Mr. William Veitch, built on made ground, was waſhed down—the new ſtreet, made to continue Eaſt Bay to White Point, is greatly damaged, the ſea made breaches through it in many places. On Blake's wharf, a brick building, occupied as a ſcale and counting-houſe, was beat down by the bowſprit of the ſhip Lydia.

In the city no other damage is done than many houſes, which were covered with ſlate, are in part unroofed, and moſt of the trees in the ſtreets and many fences are blown down. Great apprehenſions were entertained for the ſafety of the families on Sullivan's Iſland, but accounts received from thence yeſterday were very favourable; not a life was loſt there, except a black boy. From fifteen to twenty houſes were undermined by the water and waſhed away; the inhabitants of which loſt almoſt every thing that was in them. It is the opinion of ſome gentlemen who were on the iſland, and who came up yeſterday, that if the water had continued to riſe for half an hour longer ſcarcely a houſe would have eſcaped, and many people muſt have periſhed. What have been the conſequences of this gale in the country, we have not learnt; but we fear they will be very diſtreſſing—on the one hand, it is feared that the banks of the river plantations were not high enough to keep out the tides, and on the other, that the violence of the wind has deſtroyed the cotton plants.

There is one circumſtance which took place during this gale, which we think worthy of notice. It was high water at the wharves on Saturday at 12 o'clock, ſoon after the tide began to fall, and at 6 o'clock in the evening had fallen about two feet; it was then expected that the next tide would be higher than the former, as the fall had been ſo ſmall; but inſtead of riſing, it continued to fall a little the whole time of flood, and was not ſo high at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the time of high water, as it was the day before at ſix o'clock, the time of low water. We ſuppoſe that this phenomenon was owing to the change of the wind from the eaſt to the ſouth-eaſt during that period.

A negro man was killed by the fall of Mr. Veitch's chimney on South Bay, this is the only life loſt in the city, that we have heard of. Moſt of the families reſiding on South Bay left their dwellings in the courſe of Saturday, expecting that, if the gale continued, it would be unſafe to remain in them.

Many of the coaſting craft and wood boats are driven aſhore on the marſhes, and in the heads of the docks, and are much injured.

This gale was more violent, and of much longer continuance, than the one which took place in 1783. From the deſcription given of the hurricane in 1752, we believe that to have been the moſt dreadful, though it is to be feared that the loſs of property is now much greater than at any former period.

Liſt of veſſels loſt and damaged in the gale.

Ship Halcyon, Manly, of Charleſton, bound for Bourdeaux, much damaged, and unloading.

Ship Columbus, of Charleſton, ſunk at the wharf.

Brig Concord, of Providence, Oldrich, ſunk at Prioleau's wharf; ſhe was bilged and her ſtern has parted.

Engliſh ſhip Chriſtopher, from Africa, ſunk at a wharf.

Brig Tartar, lately from Africa, gone to pieces.

Ship Lydia, Heyward, driven high up in Blake's dock.

Brig Unanimity, Wilſon, driven againſt the Governor's bridge.

Brig Norfolk, ——, do. do.

Schooner Riſing Sun, on Williams's wharf, much damaged.

Schooner Mary, of Charleſton, ſunk at Ham's wharf.

Brig Thomas, Biſhop, much injured in her upper works and ſheathing.

Schooner Ann Eliza, bound for Naſſau, upſet in Aſhley river; the crew, ſeven in number, remained on the bottom all night, and were taken off yeſterday morning.

Brig Nancy, Spooner, driven into Dills's creek.

Brig Venus, of New-York, aſhore on James's iſland; ſeveral ſchooners are alſo aſhore on James's iſland.

Schooner Theoda, Simpſon, from Salem, bilged, a great part of her cargo loſt: beſides the foregoing, many are driven and jam'd up in the docks, where they received conſiderable damage in their rigging, ſpars, and upper works.

The ſhip Middleton is alſo aground in a dock.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.

The following extracts of letters are from one of our unfortunate countrymen in Tripoli:—

"*Tripoli, May 21.*

"Since my laſt nothing worthy of recital has occurred, except the death of one of our crew. I fear this will be the purport of all future letters, as the ſummer is faſt approaching, and the heat will naturally have a fatal effect upon our unfortunate countrymen, who are daily yoked to a large waggon, which they are obliged to drag into the country, where it is loaded with heavy timber for their return."

"*April 7.*

"A few days ago a ſmall craft, under Engliſh colours, was captured by the Syren, on this ſtation, in conſequence of which the Baſhaw ſent for the Britiſh Conſul, to know whether a United States veſſel dare take any article out of a veſſel under the protection of his Majeſty's colours? Mr. M'Donough anſwered in the negative, alſo gave the Baſhaw a written certificate or paſſport. The veſſel was immediately ladened with a very valuable cargo, belonging to the Baſhaw's ſubjects, and ſet ſail for Malta; but, unfortunately for his Majeſty's Conſul, ſhe was captured almoſt under the forts. Captain Stewart ordered her for Syracuſe. The Baſhaw ſent for Mr. M'Donough, and, after giving him ſufficient abuſe, ordered him to quit his dominions in twelve hours. The next day he ſet ſail for Malta in a ſmall craft; but was captured off the harbour by the Syren, and ſent to Syracuſe. His Excellency is very much enraged at the conduct of the Britiſh Conſul, and is determined not to receive him again, let the conſequence be what it may; we are in hopes that this affair will bring Lord Nelſon off this ſtation.

"Five months have already been experienced of our captivity, and yet no hopes of our country's redeeming us! However, I truſt they will recollect in whoſe hands and at whoſe mercy we are. Adieu."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bordeaux, to his correſpondent in the city of Charleſton, dated July 20th, 1804.

"Political news I have none to tell you, as you know more, and I could almoſt ſay ſooner, in America, than we do here, as the *grand peuple* in this country ſeem to intereſt themſelves only in what they are directed—It would be difficult to form a correct opinion of the light in which the meaſures of the Emperor are viewed, as liberty of ſpeech is not permitted; however, as they do not immediately concern me, I ſhall not trouble myſelf about them; but I ſee no reaſon to change my opinion, that the American government, energetically adminiſtered, is the beſt of any in the world, and that the Americans are inſenſible of their own happineſs in living under it."

To be Sold, at public vendue,

At the houſe of JOHN BROWN, Inkeeper, in the town of Berwick, on Fourth Day, the 14th of 11th Mo. (November) next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about one hundred acres, ſituate within one mile of the town of Berwick, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, chiefly bottom land on Briar creek, in Northumberland county, whereon are erected a good log dwelling-houſe, a double frame log barn, a well of good water at the door, alſo a merchant mill, the under part ſtone, the ſecond ſtory frame, lately put in order for merchant work; alſo a new ſaw mill, in good order. There is on ſaid premiſes a quantity of excellent limeſtone; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and a great part of it may be ſufficiently watered from the mill race at a ſmall expence. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, at which time a ſufficient title will be executed, by giving a mortgage for the remainder, to be paid in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

N. B. The above property is part of the eſtate of ANDREW SHINER, and to be ſold by order of his creditors, by

SAMUEL LIVEZEY, } *Aſſignees.*
SAMUEL JOHNSON, }

9th Mo. 20th, 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ANDREW SHINER, of Briar creek townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, having aſſigned over all his property unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY and SAMUEL JOHNSON, in truſt for the benefit of his creditors—Now this is to notify all perſons having demands againſt the aforeſaid Andrew Shiner, that they produce their accounts, properly atteſted, unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY, of Plymouth, in Montgomery county; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Andrew Shiner, that they make payment to either of the above named Aſſignees, or to ſuch perſons only as are legally authoriſed by them to receive the ſame.

9th Mo. 20th, 1804. tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers, now in actual confinement in the priſon of the county of Salem, have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, for the benefit of the Inſolvent Laws of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, the ſaid court have appointed Monday, the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Furman Mulford, Innkeeper, in the town of Salem, to hear us and our creditors, why we ſhall not take the benefit of the Inſolvent Laws of New-Jerſey.

CHRISTOPHER VANSANT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JOSEPH FISHER,
ELLIS MEREDITH,
JACOB HORNOR,
JAMES M'CALLISTER,
JAMES HOWELL,
JOSEPH GOSLING,
SAMUEL WHITE,
DENNIS CONNELY,
JOHN THOMAS.

September 24, 1804. ‖

140313

FOR SALE.

In purſuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Delaware, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 16th of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A MESSUAGE and about one hundred and four acres of land, about ſixty-five acres of which are cleared, including about five acres of meadow, two thirds of which are watered by a never failing ſtream, and more may be made; the remainder woodland of a good quality.

This tract of land is beautifully ſituated in Birmingham townſhip, Delaware county, and of a good quality, adjoining Dilworth's town, on the road leading from Wilmington to Weſt-Cheſter, and about half way between Concord and Birmingham meeting-houſes.—It is thought unneceſſary to enumerate further particulars, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer will view the premiſes, on or before the day of ſale, which will be ſhewn, and conditions made known, by

AMOS BRINTON, Adminiſtrator of JOSEPH BRINTON, deceaſed.

Sept. 5, 1804.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all thoſe perſon who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts, legally atteſted, for ſettlement. *5w A. BRINTON.

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a ſtray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears cropt, alſo remarkably poor. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. †

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of JANE BURN, late of Marple townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH BURN,
EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804. *

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handſomely ſituated for a country ſeat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norriſtown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two ſtory ſtone houſe, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Alſo, a log houſe adjoining, ſuitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-houſe, complete; ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, and a good well at the door. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premiſes, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-ſtreet.

Auguſt 30, 1804. tf

Came

TO the plantation of David Cunningham, in the Northern-Liberties, in November laſt, a pale red COW, dry.—Likewiſe, in April laſt, a brindle COW, without horns. The owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM KESTER.

Auguſt 29, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby, Delaware county, about the firſt of the Eighth Month, *TWO COWS*; one of them red, with ſhort crooked horns, ſuppoſed to be eleven or twelve years old, in very good order; the other red and white, with a rope about her horns, ſeven or eight years old: both of them middle ſized. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

THOMAS GARRETT.

9th Mo. 4th, 1804. *

Broke

INTO the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of July laſt, a pair of *OXEN*; one a red, the other brindle, each with a white face, and ſuppoſed to be about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS KIRK.

Upper Darby, Delaware county, Auguſt 1, 1804. *

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.			Dolls.	90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1	firſt drawn No. on the 10th day	500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1	On the laſt day, when only 600 are in the wheel	6,000

Tickets and Shares, for ſale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL, No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.

AND BY

ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, ſouth Sixth-ſtreet.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY, corner of Green and Third-ſtreets.
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, Budd-ſtreet } *Commiſſioners.*

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.
Half Tickets, 3 25
Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of *JOSEPH CARVER*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate to exhibit their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOEL CARVER,
CHARLES SANKEY, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Auguſt 28, 1804. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 22d inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, *A BLACK MARE*, near fifteen hands high, about eight years old, a natural trotter, with a bald face, and four white feet, a round lump under her chin of the ſize of a large hickory nut, ſhod before, and lately galled on both ſhoulders.—Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may get her again, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive Ten Dollars; if ſtolen, and the Thief brought juſtice, the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, by

GARRET VANARTSDALEN.

Auguſt 24, 1804. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 15th inſtant, a *BRIGHT BAY HORSE*, with a black mane and tail, a little white on the off hind foot, trots and paces, about fifteen hands high, eight years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the thief.

JOSEPH RHOADS.

Auguſt 21, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles from Waggon-town, on the 22d of May laſt, a ſmall ſized *BROWN MARE*, ſuppoſed to be riſing ſeven years of age, has neither brand or ear mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MATTHEW.

Auguſt 21, 1804. *

Notice.

THE partnerſhip of Walters and Thomas, ſtorekeepers, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, being diſſolved by the death of JOSEPH WALTERS—this is to give notice to all perſons indebted to ſaid firm, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JOHN THOMAS, *ſurviving partner.*

Haverford, Sept. 10th, 1804. †

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 23d ult. a brown COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, crooked horns, gives milch. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEONARD SNYDER.

Sept. 18, 1804. *

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, Northern-Liberties, 2 miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ultimo, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be 4 or 5 years old, there is ſome white on her forehead, and two white ſpots on her hind legs. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY NEWKIRK.

Sept. 18, 1804. *

Juſt opened,

And for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at No. 16, High-ſtreet, corner of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a beautiful ASSORTMENT of

TEA TRAYS,
CRUET STANDS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
ANDIRONS,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
CANDLESTICKS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,

—ALSO—

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,
LINENS AND CALLICOES,
TABLE LINEN AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
And a General Aſſortment of other DRY GOODS and HARDWARE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JAMES STOKES,

May 23, 1804. tf.

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH HUNTER, late of the townſhip of Newtown, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring their accounts, legally proven, for ſettlement, by the firſt of October next; and all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs, for the recovery thereof.

EDWARD HUNTER,
GEORGE HUNTER, } *Executors.*

July 25, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of *EDWARD DOUGHARTY*, late of the townſhip of Eaſt-Fallowfield, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

Dr. FRANCIS GARDNER,
HUGH JORDAN, } *Executors.*

Auguſt 20, 1804. †6w

BROKE

INTO the grain of the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of June, a dark red *COW*, with a ſwallow fork in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FORMAN MOUNT.

Point-no-Point, near the five mile ſtone, Auguſt 1, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Marcus-Hook Croſs Roads, about the 15th of July laſt, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray his expences.

JACOB D. BARKER.

Auguſt 27, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts properly authenticated for ſettlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS, ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Was taken up,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th ult. a *BAY HORSE*, with a ſmall ſtar, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB BECHER.

Auguſt 14, 1804. §

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres of good land, whereon are erected a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, with a cellar underneath, 42 feet by 32, two ſtories high, divided into neat apartments, with a pump of never failing water at the door, and a laſting ſpring of water and a large ſpring-houſe convenient to the dwelling; alſo one other convenient tenement; a log barn, 60 feet by 30, with other uſeful out-houſes and improvements, all built ſince the year 1783, except the barn; a good bearing apple orchard, with a great quantity of peach, plumb, cherry, and other fruit trees; 20 acres of ſaid land are meadow of an excellent quality, the fields ſet with clover, with two ſtreams of water running through it, one third woodland of large timber of almoſt all kinds, at the diſtance of two or three miles from 4 griſt and ſaw-mills, in a public place, convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, in a healthy and fertile neighbourhood for fruit, grain, graſs, &c. near the head waters of French and Brandywine creeks, 3 miles from limeſtone land, 38 from Philadelphia, 14 from Weſt-Cheſter, the county town, and 4 from two furnaces and forges. On the above tract are large quantities of iron ore, &c. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living thereon, who will give a good title.

JOHN ROBERTS,
THOMAS ROBERTS.

Auguſt 1, 1804. †

ESTATE OF

Richard Thatcher, deceaſed.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Adminiſtrator*, No. 72, North Third-ſtreet.

1ſt Mo. 1ſt, 1803. tbctf

For Sale,

A Griſt and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. The griſt mill has two water wheels, with three run of ſtones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one ſuperfine, and two common, one rolling ſcreen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and eſteemed to be the beſt ſtand in the country, commanding a conſtant ſupply of work. The ſaw mill is almoſt new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vaſt body of white oak timber of the firſt quality. Alſo, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the reſidue plough land (about ſeventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodſtown, pleaſantly ſituated for building lots.) There are on the premiſes two convenient dwelling houſes, two barns, out houſes, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main poſt road from Philadelphia to Salem, diſtant twenty-ſeven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchaſed together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Preſuming no perſon will contract without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodſtown, 29th Auguſt, 1803. tf

N. B. The ſubſcribers having it in contemplation to view ſome of the back lands in the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania, would not object to receive a conſiderable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 51, MARKET-STREET.